The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.---NO. 2428. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE MAILS BY THE ARABIA.

HIGHLY INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

Details of the Battle of Malegnano.

Incidents, Anecdotes and Facts of the War.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The mails by the steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool, June 18, were received last evening. We enlarge and amend the meagre summary forwarded by telegraph with the letters of our English and Continental Correspondents, and extracts from our European exchanges.

THE WAR AS VIEWED FROM PARIS.

Popularity of the War among the French Masses—The Probable Course of Prussia—The Integrity of the Emperor's Declarations—The Ability and Popularity of his Government—The London Times upon the War—Correspondence from the Seat of War—Personal Memoranda.

Editorial Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

PARIS, Thursday, June 16, 1859.

I sent you from Southampton a letter which will have informed you of the arrival of the *Arago* at that port. We reached Havre at an early hour the next morning, and were fortunately able to take the first train for Paris. The day was showery but pleasant, and the ride through Normandy was delightful. The few days I have spent here have given me no opportunity to study any of the questions connected with the war—but they have been quite sufficient to show a very different feeling among the people towards the Emperor from that which has ever before prevailed. The war itself is popular, and the splendid victories with which it has opened have roused the feeling of the people into absolute enthusiasm. Party lines, so far as the mass of the people are concerned, seem to be extinguished. The Republicans of Paris are among the warmest supporters of the Emperor's policy, and its only opponents are among the Orleanist and Legitimist leaders, who do not hesitate to confess that their hostility to the war is mainly due to the fact that it strengthens the Emperor, and renders their cause all the more hopeless.

There is some excitement here just now concerning the course of Prussia. She has taken steps to put some 250,000 troops in readiness for immediate service, and the natural inference is that she intends to take an active part in the war. But this is by no means a necessary deduction, and the general disposition is to accord credence to the explanation of the official *Gazette*, and to regard this announcement as merely a precautionary measure on the part of Prussia, and as a means of protecting herself in case she should be compelled to depart from her position of neutrality. Until this action was announced, the feeling generally prevailed here that the Emperor would succeed in *localizing* the war. His proclamation to the Italians has been well received everywhere, and has strengthened the confidence, which the coolest minds have felt from the commencement, in the moderation as well as the justice of his views concerning Italy. He will have a question of delicacy and difficulty to solve in regard to the Papal States,—but with this exception his way seems clear. All concede the justice of his conduct thus far. All declare that *independence* is what the Italians need first of all, and that so far as Austria is concerned her domination in the Peninsula is certain to be terminated by this war. But how is it possible—say the obstinate croakers—that a man who is despotic at home should give freedom abroad? What can Liberalism anywhere hope from the author of the *coup d'état*? This is literally the *only* argument (if it can be so called) which is urged against the war; and after the full discussion which the subject has already received in the TIMES, it is not necessary for me to say anything here of its weakness. It has ceased indeed to have any special weight even with those who urge it most. The French people themselves have long since forgiven the author of the *coup d'état*, and I verily believe that France never enjoyed a more thoroughly *popular* government, that she never had one which more steadily consulted the interests of the great mass of the people, or which was more warmly and strenuously supported by them. It is quite common in the United States, I am aware, to account for the almost unanimous support which the Emperor has received at every popular election, by saying that votes were given under constraint, and that the suffrage was not free. To a certain extent this is probably true; but in spite of all deductions to be made on this account, I believe *three-fourths* of all the people of France would vote to-morrow, if left perfectly free, in favor of NAPOLEON III. and his Government, as against any other that could be offered them. This opinion will probably shock the *Tribune*, but I believe it to be just.

I had no intention, however, of writing a political letter. The mail will close in an hour, and I have only time to record such incidents and impressions as occur to me. The main fact which strikes me forcibly is *the popularity of the war*;—and it rests not upon any excessive fondness for the glories of victory, dear as glory always is to the heart of a Frenchman,—but upon a firm and settled conviction that the war is the greatest step taken for many years towards *liberalizing* Europe. It will free Italy from foreign domination and leave her people free to govern themselves; and it cannot fail, moreover, to react upon France herself and lead to an amelioration of the laws under which she has hitherto been held. The Emperor, after freeing Italy, will be strong enough in the confidence of his own people to venture upon giving greater freedom to France.

I send you with this some very excellent maps of the seat of war, which have been made by an officer of the Engineer Corps; they are more detailed and complete than any others I have yet seen. The three just published will soon be followed by a fourth, which will give a complete view of the scene upon which the next act of the great drama is to be performed. It looks now as if the Austrians were seeking to avoid a general engagement, and would fall back upon their fortified towns. For a time, therefore, the war will become an affair of seiges. I intend to leave to-morrow evening for Turin, and shall proceed at once to Milan and thence to the head-quarters of the army, wherever they may be. So far as I can judge here, there is a general and warm desire on the part of the authorities to facilitate the movements of all who have business in connection with the army, and great promptness in aiding, with reasonable restrictions and precautions, correspondents of the public Press. There has been a very deep feeling of indignation here at the course of the English Press in regard to the war, and especially at the violence and injustice of the London *Times*. I was told the other day, by a gentleman who had just arrived from the seat of war, that the Emperor openly expressed his astonishment and surprise at the course of the English Government, which he did not hesitate to denounce as *perfidious*. But within the last few days, and especially since the defeat of the Derby Ministry and the accession of its old friend Lord PALMERSTON to power, the *Times* shows a more just appreciation of the merits of the question, and I have very little doubt that it will soon become a warm supporter of the Franco-Sardinian policy in regard to Italy. Hitherto it has leaned strongly to the Austrian side, and its correspondence has been mainly from the Austrian camp:—within the last week or two, however, it has had some very capital letters written by an officer in the French army, and one of its correspondents at the seat of war reached this city from Italy yesterday. The correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* has also returned, as have several of the writers for the Paris Press. They report that the service is very arduous, and that there is not likely to be much more hard fighting in the open field. Several of the Paris papers have had very excellent letters from the seat of war, as you will see from your files. The NEW-YORK TIMES will speedily be very efficiently represented there.

Senator SUMNER is here, at his old quarters in the Rue de la Paix. He has just returned from Italy, and left Turin only a few days before the outbreak of the war. He seems in good health, though he is still troubled with weakness and other legacies of his calamity. I met at his rooms yesterday morning Mr. BIGELOW, of the *Post*, J. LOTHROP MOTLEY, the historian, and THEODORE PARKER, who arrived here a few days since. He looks less like an invalid than I expected to see him, and says that but for a lingering and harassing cough, which grows worse rather than better, he should feel reasonably well. Our Minister, Mr. MASON, has gone to Liverpool. Senator FISH, with his family, goes home in the *Arago*, which sails next week. "Malakoff," our regular Paris correspondent, will accompany me to the seat of war, and remain there as long as he can be useful to the TIMES;—his place here will be supplied during his absence by an experienced correspondent who has unusual facilities for obtaining early and reliable information.

Pamphlets on the War are as thick here as leaves in Vallambrosa. The most important perhaps, and certainly the most interesting, of the recent issues, is by GIRARDIN, on the *European Equilibrium*, of which I send you a copy. I send also a characteristic *brochure* on the Italian question by GEORGE SAND,—leaving you to judge for yourselves whether they are worthy of republication. You will probably hear from me next from Milan, which I hope to reach by Monday next.

Yours, &c., H. J. R.

A GLANCE AT NORTHERN ITALY.

Departure from Rome—The Passport System—The Tri-Color at Leghorn—Genoa—Appearance of Turin—The War Excitement—Popular Demonstrations.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

TURIN, Friday, June 10, 1859.

One week ago yesterday I left St. Peter's Headquarters by steam. I entered Rome six months previous by diligence. To an American who never saw a passport, who is accustomed to three or four hundred miles per day for business or pleasure, this fact can hardly appear in its full significance. The Cardinals of the Roman Church system have not let steam power—the great enemy of darkness—into their dominions without a long and persistent struggle. Roman officials, however, could not stand the siege; a well-applied gold battery soon made them capitulate, and so the Vicar had to go out one day and sprinkle a locomotive with holy water. That sprinkling will undoubtedly prove the most efficacious that ever occurred within the shadow of the Church.

The Roman people are by no means equal to American notions of representative government; but I have lived among them enough to believe they are equal to much better institutions than those they now endure. Hence my ride to the sea side was occupied with pleasant musings. My legs were not cramped by the diligence. I was not greeted with *buono mano* once. I thought of my indebtedness to the steam engine; it had carried me over continents and seas; by its aid I had seen in a few years more of the glorious works of nature than my ancestors have seen in a life-time. I thought of it, too, as the harbinger of good news to the benighted—as wherever it goes free Press, free speech, free ideas, must soon follow; and then how the petty tyrants and oppressors and blasphemous Divine-right Kings will all in time submit to its sway.

I have no doubt but that my blessing on the steam-engine was more sincere, and quite as acceptable to God, as that given to it by PIUS IX. I had seen more of it than he had.

I felt that I could well understand why it was that all the priests and cardinals desired Austria to crush out the Piedmont flame of freedom and intelligence.

Piedmont is flourishing. Her Government has favored Protestantism in their midst. God's blessing seems to be upon them. The contrast could not be tolerated. Hence the Jesuits hate NAPOLEON, because he has aided the regeneration of Italy.

Never shall I forget the parting from a Roman friend. "Good-bye and God bless you," he said; "come to to us next Winter; we then hope to be free; if we succeed in our national struggle, you will see fewer priests and fewer beggars."

On the way from Civita Vecchia here nothing occurred worthy of much note.

For the want of a room (there are but three or four in all) on the *Vesuvio*, one of the best boats of the Mediterranean, I slept on deck, as usual on this sea, rather than go into the stinking cabins, and wondered when an American would wake up to a good speculation, and put a decent line of steamers on this coast. A weekly line of boats here, like those plying on American lakes and rivers, would take all the travel, and therefore yield a good percentage. Europeans have already opened their eyes at our steam-frigates. Cannot a Vanderbilt or George Law show them a lake steamer?

The appearance of the tricolor at Leghorn gave me a thrill of pleasure. I thought of Tuscany with pride and of England with shame. The English ship-of-war that refused to salute this herald of free Italy still prowled about the harbor. From Leghorn the sail is quite pleasant; you are within distinct view of the mountains all the way, and the approach to "Geneva la Superba" is extremely fine. The citadels are perched on mountains, with walls running down to the sea, and villas with ornamental grounds are dotted here and there in the suburbs, very much the same as in American cities. The harbor was crowded with transports, the quays were busy, and the grand Fanali stood out against the western sky as boldly as ever. As the boatmen took us through a long line of steamers and merchantmen to the shore, they gave us the details of the battle of Palestro, and as two of the party talked French to them they expended their rich Italian superlatives alternately on their King and the Zouaves.

I tarried but a day in Genoa, so anxious was I to get nearer to the seat of war. It was two years since I had threaded its narrow streets of palaces; but brief as was my stay, I could not leave without another view of the Cathedral doorway, the "Brignoli Gate," and the bust of COLUMBUS.

The municipal palace was filled with beds for the use of French officers; in fact, throughout Genoa there were soldiers and warlike movements. The National Guard seemed pleased with their new uniforms, the hatters and the saddlers were all busy with the trappings, and right cheerfully did they all work. Thus my first view of the Italian struggle was calculated to interest me. I saw the people were moved by a spirit of patriotism.

From Genoa to Turin the scenery is very grand through the mountain passes, and quite monotonous after reaching the plain. The natural disadvantages overcome in the construction of this road, and those attempted in the tunnel of the Monte Cenis Pass, excite in one great admiration for this little country. French encampments enlivened the level of the Polcevera on starting, and appeared again at Novi on the other side of the mountains, where I observed the French tricolor flying from the church steeple.

Turin is walled about by the Alps. On the south, the west and the north, you see snow-peaks lifted up to the sky, and on the east there is a range of hills, called the Collina de Torino, sparkling with villas. The whole appearance of the place is un-Italian. It seems new, as it is comparatively. There is life and gayety; the priests are few and there are *no beggars*.

In seeing such a change between Papal and constitutional Italy, one can well understand the sly jealousy of the Jesuits and Austrians. The new streets, and squares, and monuments—the Protestant Church, with over two hundred Italian communicants—the increasing wealth and intelligence, could not be endured. Well might such things endanger the Austrian rule in Italy. And yet, when Austria commences warlike movements towards Piedmont, months before the outside world finds it out, because the English Press has been led by a blind prejudice, and at length the Allies meet the aggressors in battle, an English Minister can lower his country by speaking of the struggle as "the war now raging in Italy, for some purpose which no one can understand."

Thanks to the greatest man of the age, I went to Turin without seeing Austrian soldiers. It is true the iron rails were hot with the rolling wheels freighted with soldiers, cannon and horses. The arsenal rung all day Sunday with the din of hammers, and the crowds gathered to see the war trains, drawn by three and four locomotives, sweeping on to the east, or assembled under the windows of the hospitals and gave flowers and oranges to the wounded soldiers. But the scene that touched me the most was a company of volunteers coming from church. I had never before seen boys and grey-headed men banded together for the defence of their country.

On Monday, the 6th, news of a great battle prevailed, but as the official bulletin was published every evening nothing could be definitely known till then. In the evening I enjoyed what few will ever enjoy more than once in a life-time. The *Café National* is the evening resort of the leading spirits of Turin, and finer looking men I have rarely seen. The exiles who gathered there are, of course, prominent. Their intellectual expression, their subdued earnestness, mark them as men of power; and the fact that they have been driven from their homes and their families, enlists one's sympathy in their behalf.

On the evening in question, the crowd was unusually great. As the bearer of the bulletin rushed into the room, there was a crowding together and then a breathless silense.

First came the declaration of Milan, making perfect bewilderment of joy in the commencement. "*Viva il Re! Viva lo statuto! Viva l'Italia!*" The conclusion of that unlooked-for declaration was the richest Italian language I ever heard. Then came the confirmation of the great battle, the main facts, and the flight of the enemy towards the Adda. *Vivas* after *vivas* followed the reading, and then such embracing and wildness of delight seemed impossible with full-grown men.

My friend, an exiled nobleman, whose acquaintance I had made in London, who had not seen his family for ten years, grasped me in the true Italian style, and I am inclined to think there was some cheering in the Anglo-Saxon style.

From the *Café* the crowd went into the streets with flags. The news soon brought the people to the windows, and then occurred an illumination improvised on the moment. The people shouted with joy, and the ladies appeared at the windows. As the crowd swept along through the piazza Madaina, above the sound of rejoicing, one name seemed to be borne aloft, which show the happy people of Turin well knew to whom they were indebted for their rising fortunes. Above that sublime monotone I could distinctly hear the word "*Cavour! Cavour!*"

PERICLES.

POLITICS IN ENGLAND.

The Palmerston Cabinet—Its Exclusive Character—The Principal Members—The Explanation of Lord Derby—Why Lord Clarendon was Left Out.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, June 17, 1859.

The second Administration of Lord PALMERSTON has at length been formed. Every one confesses the great combination of personal ability which it contains, and we have had experience before of the versatility and pluck of the aged viscount in circumstances of difficulty. But it is impossible to deny that the embarrassments which surround the new Administration at starting are of the most serious kind. The Radical Party, by whose aid the Derbyite Cabinet was overthrown, bitterly complain that they have been used and overreached by their Whig allies. Mr. BRIGHT, who was particularly eager to drive the Tories from office, and who was taunted by Mr. ROEBUCK with having become suddenly "ultra moderate," does not disguise his feelings of chagrin at not having been considered or even consulted by any of the Cabinet makers. He goes about openly denouncing the whole concern, declares that Mr. COBDEN, for whom a seat in the Cabinet has been kept till his return from America, will not accept office, and that Mr. MILNER GIBSON ought to refuse likewise. His anger is specially directed against the admission of Mr. GLADSTONE, who voted against the Liberal Party on the question of Reform that caused the dissolution, and again on the want of confidence motion last week. Above all, it is objected to Mr. GLADSTONE that he went out of his way in his last great speech to eulogize the system of nomination boroughs, and to argue that something equivalent to their restoration would be of great advantage. In point of fact, however, the great defect of the new Cabinet is its exclusiveness. It does not contain a single man of the mercantile class except Mr. COBDEN, who is not expected to act, and who is said to be named for that reason. Mr. MILNER GIBSON is a Suffolk Squire of large landed estate, though of advanced opinions; but severed from his old comrades of the anti-Corn Law league, he will have little power and influence to control or appease the discontent which is likely to show itself ere long. There are no less than three Dukes in the new Cabinet, a fact which is sure to form a text for *Punch* for many-a-day to come. The Duke of SOMERSET is an able and a liberal man; but the Duke of NEWCASTLE's failure, when formerly in office, is still remembered; and the Duke of ARGYLL's appointment is a mere job of Stafford House. In addition to his garrulous grace, that powerful connection is represented in the new Government by Earl GRANVILLE, as President of the Council, and Lord CARLISLE as Viceroy of Ireland. Perhaps the appointment that provokes most comment of all, is that of the octogenarian Lord CAMPBELL, to the Woolsack. Lord CAMPBELL does not command much esteem or influence in the House of Lords. He is considered to be too much a seeker after popularity, and to be rather unmeasured in his partisanship of whatever cause or opinion he espouses. As a Law reformer he has never yet been heard of, while Sir RICHARD BETHELL, who, in the opinion of the public ought to be Chancellor, and who is without a rival at the equity bar, has shown a sincere desire to be useful in that respect. There was a great struggle in the Cabinet before it was decided what should be done with the Great Seal. Lord PALMERSTON is believed to have been anxious to give it to Sir R. BETHELL or Sir ALEXANDER COCKBURN; Lord JOHN RUSSELL is said to have proposed that either Sir JOHN ROMILLY, now Master of the Rolls, or Sir W. P. WOOD, now one of the Vice Chancellors, should have it. As a compromise of rival claims, it was ultimately given to Lord CAMPBELL, who will be succeeded as Chief Justice of England, by Sir A. COCKBURN. The latter will be a very popular appointment in every point of view.

While I write, the first symptoms of schism in the immature combination of the present week have made themselves manifest. Mr. MILNER GIBSON has, to-day, refused to enter the new Cabinet as Chief Secretary for Ireland. The announcement has produced no little sensation, as it is understood to be indicative of a like course being pursued by Mr. COBDEN, and others who may, too late, be invited to join. I understand that Mr. COGAN, M. P. for the County of Kildare, has also refused a Lordship of the Treasury, on the ground that no hope has been held out of a more liberal policy being adopted in Ireland.

SIX O'CLOCK.

Lord DERBY has just concluded his statement in the House of Lords respecting the circumstances of his resignation on Saturday last. He disclaimed, as is customary, all wish to frustrate his opponents in their conduct of public business; but took pointed exception to the publication in the *Times* of the 13th inst., of the confidential communications which passed the day before between Her Majesty and Lord GRANVILLE regarding the formation of a new Ministry. In reply Lord GRANVILLE admitted that he had been somewhat unreserved in detailing to his friends what had passed at Buckingham Palace during his interview with the Queen, and that had he exercised a wiser discretion the statement in question could not have appeared. He took all the responsibility of the indiscretion upon himself; and the undiscerning public will believe no doubt, to-morrow morning, that he has done so, being unable to fix upon the person who communicated this interesting piece of gossip to the *Times*. They little suspect, however, the real truth, nor the real nature of the seeming self-sacrifice, which has been to shield Her Majesty from the imputation of having committed an indiscretion. In point of fact it was by the desire of the Queen that the article in question was published, and not through any breach of confidence on the part of either Lord GRANVILLE or any of his confidants. Like a skillful courtier he has stripped off his personal character for prudence, and laid it on the ground for the Queen to step on. Such is the gallantry of Constitutional *régimes*, and of the nineteenth century.

A very prevalent feeling exists of satisfaction that Lord CLARENDON forms no part of the new Government. What I told you months ago has recently come to be generally understood, namely, that Lord MALMESBURY was practically his deputy, and held his official horse until he should be able to remount him. Nor were his expectations baseless as far as his former chief was concerned. One of the first offers made by Lord PALMERSTON was the foreign portfolio to Lord CLARENDON, who readily assented. A peremptory veto was placed on it, however, by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, who, sooner than the conduct of our external relations at a moment like the present, should fall again into the Austrian hands of Lord CLARENDON, agreed to take charge of the department himself. For the rest, Lord JOHN is represented with having allowed himself to be outwitted by the conservative Whigs and Peelites, and with having entered the Cabinet without his friends.

EVENTS IN ITALY.

The Battle of Malegnano—Austrian Accounts—Movements of the Allied Army—The Achievements of Garibaldi—The Revolt in the Roman Legations—Affairs at Vienna—The Policy of Germany.

THE BATTLE OF MALEGNANO.

Correspondence of the London Times.

MALEGNANO, (Half-way between Milan and Lodi,)
Thursday, June 9, Morning.

While Milan was still in a frenzy of joy at the arrival of the two allied Sovereigns, this place was the scene of a sharp combat with the Austrian rear guard, which had occupied and fortified this large town with a considerable force, intending to gain time for the retreat of their army and baggage from Pavia to Lodi and across the Adda. This time it was the first corps of Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS which had its turn. Three divisions of it—BAZAINE's, FOREY's, and L'AMIRAULT's—had left the neighborhood of Milan only yesterday morning, to advance on the high road in the direction of Lodi, while other troops went in different directions to gain the Adda, and thus to cut off, if possible, some of the Austrian troops.

One look at the map will show you how important the position of Malegnano was for the Austrians in their retreat, for its possession by the Allies cut off the retreat of everthing coming from Pavia which had not yet passed San Angiolo. Besides, Malegano is on the river Lambro, which, altogether a small river in itself, is a tolerable obstacle to the advance of an army from the complicated system of irrigation for which it has been employed. Just before the place itself three little streams, diverted into no end of small channels, unite into one, the Vittabia, coming from Milan, and skirting the road is a deep canal of considerable width. It crosses the road at some hundred yards from the village, and unites to the left of it with two others, (the Lambro and Muzza,) coming down in a northerly and northeasterly direction; all three united flow through the town and fructify all the neighborhood, famous for the produce of its dairies. The country is the same alluvial plain as heretofore, with the ditches and willow trees around the fields, the only difference being that the corn becomes rarer and hayfields abound.

It was known that the enemy had occupied the town and its neighborhood since Sunday last, the day of his retreat from Milan, and that he had considerable forces assembled there. The dispositions were that the Division Bazaine was to attack the position in front from the high road, the Division Forey from the right, by one of the numerous by-roads which connect the villages on both sides with the main road, while the Division l'Amirault had to take the town likewise by one of the by-roads from the left.

The three columns advanced accordingly. They halted on the road to cook their coffee, which is to the French soldier what grog is to the English. After a short rest on they went again, until, at 5 P. M., they arrived in sight of the town. The day had been close, the road dusty, and the march long, yet as soon as they arrived at the point of attack the order of battle was formed; the centre column with the First Zouaves, and the left with the Fifteenth of the Line ahead, and the Tenth Chasseurs à Pied and the broken ground in the interval between the two. The right column was used more for a flanking movement than an actual attack, for the road from Magenta leads out to the right of the town, and it was not presumable that the enemy would hold much on the opposite side of it. The real object of this column was to gain the high road and molest or intercept the enemy's retreat.

Before attacking, a few cannon shot were fired from the bridge before the town, which the Austrians had again left standing. These latter did not reply; on this the order to advance was given, and the Zouaves, full of desire to emulate their comrades who had distinguished themselves at Palestro and Magenta, rushed on with, even for them, unusual *élan*. No resistance was met until they came to a cemetery to the left of the road, just before the entrance of the town. It is surrounded by a wall from fifteen to eighteen feet high, and covered outside with tombstones of black marble imbedded in it. The only entrance to it is a large, massive iron gate. This cemetery the enemy occupied in strength. Benches, from a little chapel which is inclosed by the wall, and ladders were placed against the inclosure to serve as a *banquette* to the defenders. In spite of these preparations the resistance on this point was not great, for already had the 10th Chasseurs, to the left, turned the position. When they arrived at the river, which, as I said before, crosses the main road, and runs to the other side of the town, they found the bridge leading over it broken. Nothing daunted by this, they jumped into the stream and made their way through it in spite of its depth. Immediately behind the cemetery is a large farm-house, which forms the first house of the town on this side. The walls of it had been loopholed, and the windows were occupied by riflemen. This was attacked first, and carried. What follows after it was a street fight, the 1st Zouaves, supported by the 3d of the Line, on one side, and the 10th Chasseurs and the 15th of the Line on the other. Every house was strongly occupied and obstinately defended. Concealed behind the windows, the enemy, sufficiently protected, directed a murderous fire on the attacking columns. They never showed themselves for an instant in the open, but, loading behind the walls, ran out and fired. In spite of this disadvantage, which occasioned a good deal of loss, one house after another was cleared of the Austrians. Just on the outskirts of the town is a large building, once a château, and lately used by the Austrians as a House of Correction; it stands in the midst of a square, and is surrounded by a large dry ditch. To this square a large mass of Austrians was pressed back. There is a double gateway, the outer a square tower, having evidently once been connected by a drawbridge with the inner one; now a causeway leads over it, and through this the Austrians had to make their way. They were caught by the Zouaves, and a number of them bayoneted. Those who could get through in time ran to the garden which leads off the courtyard into the fields. A massive iron gate separates the two, and the Austrians found means to shut this. The building on all other sides is surrounded by a ditch, flanked with masonry about 15 to 20 feet high, so that there was no issue on that side. Besides, the Austrians had thrown up some earthworks in the fields facing it. But this interruption lasted only just long enough to allow another body to go round, and, once in the open field, it was child's play.

In an hour and a half the Austrians were driven out of the town with a loss of 1,000 prisoners, one gun, and at least 4,000 dead and wounded. By the time this was done, the Division FOREY had come up on a by road on the flank of the Austrian line of retreat, and opened out with two batteries upon the close columns which had to defile before them. I need not say that it rendered the retreat of the Austrians more precipitate.

The losses on our side, although not yet distinctly known, are severe, as must always be the case in a street fight, especially if, out of consideration for the property of our friends, we abstain from using cannon, usually the most effective means in such a case.

Such combats, however, have this advantage—they give confidence to the soldier, for if he can be victorious under such difficult circumstances he thinks he can do almost anything.

A letter from Milan of the 11th, in the *Constitutionnel*, gives some additional particulars relative to the combat of Malegnano. The writer says:

In addition to the houses changed into casemates, the loop-holed barricades across the streets, and all the crossings bristling with bayonets, the Austrians had taken possession of a vast building used as a prison at the end of the village, towards the Lodi, strong enough to form an important refuge, and to require a regular siege like a real citadel. It was on this village, more difficult to take than a faubourg of Paris, filled with insurgents, that the soldiers of BAZAINE's division, headed by the Zouaves, made their attack. It was about 5 in the evening; the horizon was black with clouds, and a thunderstorm, which was soon to burst overhead, already lighted up the plain with vivid flashes. Just beyond a little bridge at the entrance of the village, a barricade had been constructed. With their proverbial agility, the Zouaves at once surmounted this obstacle, firing their muskets and then rushing forward with the bayonet. The regiments composing BAZAINE's division all came to the attack simultaneously, reinforced by two regiments of L'AMIRAULT's division, and then a combat ensued from street to street and house to house, which lasted four hours. The resistance opposed by the Austrians was of the most obstinate character, and whole companies, though completely surrounded, fought to the last man. When the principal streets were occupied by the French, the Zouaves and foot Chasseurs marched on the large building to which I have alluded. The immense edifice was surrounded with a moat, like a prison of the middle ages. The Zouaves had to attack the principal entrance, and thread their way through a labyrinth of courts, yards, and passages, totally unknown to them all. Every step might lead to some snare, and every wall sheltered scores of Austrian soldiers; night was coming on, the rain was falling in torrents, but still the fighting did not cease. At last the Austrians gave way on every point, and a retreat commenced, favored by the thickening darkness. Hurrying across the plain, they were closely followed by the French, whilst the batteries of FOREY's division, which were on the left, sent after them shot and grape. Every ball told, so that on the next day the environs of Malegnano presented a dreadful spectacle, the roads and ditches being strewn with dead bodies. The rain converted the water-courses into torrents, which carried away scores of bodies. Many of the Austrians fell into these streams and were drowned; and, unfortunately, some of our own men suffered the same fate.

Another letter from Milan, in the *Siècle*, says:

"In the affair of Malegnano General FOREY, who commanded the reserve, foreseeing the flight of the enemy, turned the village; he caused one hundred and twenty canisters of grapeshot of 80 balls to be fired at the flying Austrians, and they strewed the ground with dead. I saw one spot in the plain which was literally covered with the corpses of Austrians piled one on the other. If the enemy could have been dislodged before night set in, it is not doubtful that the greater part of them would have been killed. The loss of the Austrians has been immense, if I may judge from the innumerable dead bodies which this day remain on the field of battle. The Austrians have singular ideas on the way of making war. MELAS considered that General BONAPARTE defeated him in violation of all rules; and the countrymen of MELAS now pretend that the combat with the bayonet is unworthy of a civilized nation. I conversed yesterday with an officer who is a prisoner, and he spoke frankly on the subject: 'I can understand that the Turcos fight with the bayonet, for they are almost savages; but the French! * * * That is not fair warfare, it is downright butchery!' Fighting with the bayonet is, in truth, more destructive that firing muskets, and the French know better how to use that weapon than the Austrians; but those are not reasons why the French should abstain from using the bayonet. Besides, there is another reason why the bayonet has been the principal arm used in the combats which have taken place. Our army is in a friendly country, and with the bayonet it obtains possession of villages occupied by the Austrians in order to spare the property of the inhabitants. With the new cannon, which carry 3,000 yards, it would be easier for us to kill the enemy under the walls of houses than to march against them with the bayonet, and we should lose much fewer soldiers; but it is desired that the French army shall not mark by ruins its passage through a country which it has come to deliver. Gen. FOREY only fired his canister of grape when the *corps d'armée* of BENEDEK was in retreat across the country. The situation of an army in a friendly country has undoubtedly its advantages; but anyone can see that it has inconveniences."

THE BATTLE AS REPORTED AT VIENNA.

Correspondence of the London Times.

VIENNA, Friday, June 11.

The official telegram, an analysis of which was given in the postscript to my letter of yesterday, runs as follows:

VERONA, Thursday, June 10—Noon.

A part of the imperial royal army, after having offered the most glorious (*ruhmvollste*) resistance to the superior forces of the enemy on the 4th, at Magenta, remained on the right bank of the Adda until the 9th instant. On the 8th the division of URBAN, at Canonica, and the 8th *corps de armée*, (under BENEDEK,) at Melegnano, had sanguinary engagements (*gefechte*) with the rapidly advancing forces of the enemy. The losses incurred are not yet known. The enemy, whose forces (considerably superior to our own) are completely united, appears to intend to push forward from Milan, where he has his left wing, with the bulk of his army. The imperial royal army, yielding to such a superior force, has quitted the Adda, in order to be nearer to its reinforcements and reserves (*verstarkungen und reserven*). The army, which is in the best condition, has lost none of its courage and steadiness; and it longs, in a decisive battle, to give the enemy new proofs of its bravery.

VIENNA, Sunday, June 13.

Yesterday morning official news was received that the rear-guard of the Eighth Corps, under Gen. BENEDEK, had again been attacked by the Allies in the neighborhood of Melegnano, and information of the fact was in the afternoon forwarded to you by electric telegraph. It being Whitsuntide, no papers have been printed here since Saturday night, and, consequently, the subjoined intelligence from the seat of war is still unknown to the Austrian public.

In the afternoon of the 9th inst. two brigades belonging to the Eighth Austrian *corps d'armée* were fiercely attacked by troops which were supposed to belong to the French corps under BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS. The scene of action was about eight English miles to the southeast of Malegnano, and, after the conflict was over, the Austrians crossed the little river Muzza, and continued their retreat towards Pizzighettone without being pursued. The loss of the Austrians on the 9th was between 200 and 300 men killed and wounded. Gen. BOER, the commander of one of the brigades, was left dead on the field. For some time no one here was able to understand why BENEDEK, who had his head quarters at Lomello, in Sardinia, when the Allies first reached the Ticino, marched his troops to Malegnano, which is on the high road between Milan and Lodi; but the mystery is at length cleared up. On the 4th inst. Count GYULAI sent orders to BENEDEK to advance with all possible speed, as he was opposed to the bulk of the allied armies. On the receipt of this message BENEDEK, who has never been found wanting when there was work to do, pushed forward in forced marches to the scene of action. Before he could reach it GYULAI, who on the 5th discovered that his position on the Ticino was totally untenable, had commenced his retreat in the direction of Binasco, Pavia, and Belgiojoso. It is supposed that GYULAI forgot to communicate to BENEDEK his resolve to fall back on the Adda, for on the 6th the latter appeared in the neighborhood of Abbiate Grasso. It is not known how BENEDEK managed to get across the country from Binasco to Malegnano, but the march must have been an exceedingly painful one, as many of the men broke down, and, being left behind, fell into the hands of the pursuing enemy. In one of the more recent French bulletins it was said that 1,200 prisoners had been made, and it does not admit of a doubt that they were men belonging to BENEDEK's corps, who were unable to keep up with their comrades.

EVENTS FOLLOWING THE BATTLE—TELEGRAPHIC DIARY.

The following dispatch has been received by the French Government:

GRAND HEAD-QUARTERS, Cassano, June 13—6 P. M.

Yesterday, June 12, the Emperor removed his head-quarters to Gorgonsola. In the afternoon his Majesty caused a bridge of boats to be thrown over at the same time the bridges cut by the enemy were repaired. The Adda, swollen by the late storm, had acquired a force and a rapidity which rendered the operation more difficult without endangering its success. Here, as on the Sesia and Ticino, the pontoon men, under the energetic direction of Gen. LEBŒUF, acquired new titles to the gratitude of the army. Scarcely had the bridges been laid when the army began its movement, which will be terminated to-morrow.

The Sardinian army passed the river opposite Vaprio. Notwithstanding the rain, which fell in torrents, and which the troops had to endure for some days past, the health of the army is very satisfactory, and the soldier has lost none of his gaiety.

The weather is setting in fine.

TURIN, Monday, June 13.

After the retreat of the Austrians from Bologna the Cardinal Legate took his departure, leaving to the municipality the government of the town. The municipality thereupon appointed a Commission, which immediately proclaimed VICTOR EMANUEL Dictator. The town is *en fête*.

The head-quarters of the King were yesterday at Vimercate de la Monza. To-day the regular railway service between Turin and the Ticino has been recommenced.

TURIN, Monday, June 13.

The Austrians evacuated Reggio and Brescello last night, and were also making preparations to evacuate the other parts of Modena.

A deputation from Modena has arrived in Turin.

TURIN, Tuesday, June 14.

The Austrians are in full retreat in the direction of the river Oglio. The bridges over the Adda and other rivers have been destroyed by means of mines. They have also evacuated Pizzighettone, after having burned the bridge, and thrown their guns, war material, and ammunition into the water. Cremona and Brescia are free. A numerous body of the Austrians appears to be assembling at Monte Chiaro. A part of the Piedmontese army has crossed the Adda at Vaprio and Canonica.

Bergamo and Lodi have proclaimed their union with Piedmont. The damage done by the Austrians to the fortifications of Piacenza is of little importance.

VIENNA, Tuesday, June 14.

The official *Wiener Zeitung* contains the following:

"The Emperor will forthwith assume the immediate command-in-chief and has ordered a new position for the army, which will be taken up in the best manner possible."

TURIN, Wednesday June 15.

The Austrians are retreating from the Oglio, and the armies of the Allies continue to advance. The Austrian *corps d'armée* which had left Ancona for Pesaro, has directed its course towards the lower Po, to join the troops in the provinces of Venice. It is not yet certain that Ancona has been entirely evacuated by the Austrian troops. Modena and Brescello are free. Forli, Faenza, Imola, and the other municipalities of Romagna, have pronounced in favor of the national cause.

VIENNA, Wednesday, June 15.

The Duke of MODENA arrived yesterday at Mantua, and was received by the Archduke WILLIAM.

The funeral of Prince METTERNICH has taken place this afternoon.

The ministerial *Ost. Deutsche Post* publishes a correspondence from Paris speaking of the possibility of the French landing on the coasts of the Venetian territory.

TURIN, Thursday, June 16.

The allied army of Italy passed the Serio on the 12th, marching towards the river Oglio. The advance guard is at Coccaglio. The headquarters of the King of Sardinia are at Palazzuolo. Gen. GARIBALDI was at Brescia up to the evening of the 12th. Gen. URBAN's corps quitted Coccaglio on the morning of the 13th, and appears to be retiring to Orzinovi.

VIENNA, Thursday, June 16.

The *Austrian Correspondence* contains the following:

"The organization for the defence of the Tyrolese territory is progressing. Several companies have been already drawn out, and many others are in preparation. The mountain passes are occupied."

VIENNA, Thursday, June 16.

General Count SCHLICK has taken the command of the second army, instead of Gen. GYULAI. The French have established a *dépôt* at Antivari, on the Albanian coast, and disembarked large quantities of gold coin there.

VIENNA, Thursday, June 16.

The Austrian *Correspondence* publishes the following telegram:

VERONA, Wednesday, June 15.

No news of any importance from the seat of war. The different *corps d'armée* take possession of their allotted positions unmolested by the enemy.

The division of Gen. URBAN alone has sustained a fight at Castenedolo with GARIBALDI's bands, which, although amounting to 4,000 men with four pieces of cannon, were repulsed by our troops.

TURIN, Friday, June 17—P. M.

Yesterday the head-quarters of the Emperor were at Covo, on the road from Bergamo to Cremona, and those of the King at Castegnato, six miles to the west of Brescia. Rimini and Cesese have pronounced for the national cause.

VERONA, Friday, June 17.

Gen. GYULAI has, at his own request, been relieved from the command of the second *corps d'armée*, which has been given to Count SCHLICK, General of Cavalry.

ORGANIZATION OF THE LOMBARD GOVERNMENT.

The Milan *Gazette* of the 10th publishes in its official part the following enactment providing for the temporary government of Lombardy:

We, VICTOR EMANUEL, King of Sardinia, &c., in virtue of the extraordinary powers conferred on us by the law of the 25th of April last, on the proposition of our Council of Ministers, have decreed and do decree as follows:

§1. For the temporary government of the provinces of Lombardy, there shall be nominated by us a Governor.

2. The Governor shall administer the provinces of Lombardy in the name of the King. He is invested with full powers, save with the exceptions and limits that shall be determined by special dispositions to emanate from our Government, and which shall be published in the official journal of the kingdom. In all that regards the war and the military administration, the Governor will confine himself to causing to be promptly executed the orders of the Minister of War and of the Commander of the allied armies. In all other affairs to which the full power of the Governor shall not extend, he will correspond directly with our Minister.

3. All the authorities in the Lombard provinces are placed in immediate dependence on the Governor.

4. Shall be remitted to the Governor of Lombardy all matters that under the former *régime* were to be remitted to the Governor-General of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, to the central departments, or to the Ministers of the former Government.

5. The Governor will nominate special Commissions, chosen from among the functionaries and citizens most distinguished for their intelligence, their probity and their devotedness to the national cause, so as to consult them on the most important affairs of Lombardy, political, economical and moral.

6. All functionaries not Italians are dismissed.

7. The Lieutenancy of Lombardy and the Council of Lieutenancy are suppressed.

Articles 8 to 16 relate to purely local matters.

17. The provincial delegations are suppressed.

18. An Intendent-General is instituted in each Province, who will be appointed by the King.

Articles 9 to 25 are occupied with arrangements of only local interest.

26. The General-Safety Police is suppressed.

27. The provincial Imperial Commissioners of Police are also suppressed.

28. An office of general safety inquiry is established in each province.

The other articles up to Art. 40 are again occupied with purely local arrangements. In Art. 41 it is stated that:

The civil, penal, commercial and financial codes, the rules of civil and penal process, and in general all laws, decrees and regulations, and all ordinances and notifications regarding each branch of the public administration, hitherto in force in the Lombard provinces, are maintained in so far as not contrary to the present law and with the changes of form rendered necessary by the changes of *régime*.

Given at Milan, June 8, 1859.

VICTOR EMANUEL.
G. CAVOUR.

Chevalier VIGLIANI, the new Governor of Lombardy, has issued a decree, dated the 10th, laying the same restrictions on the Press during the war as was imposed in Piedmont at the commencement of military operations. The Director of Public Safety has also issued an order, calling on all Germans, being Austrian subjects, to present themselves before the authorities of their respective quarters with the papers necessary to establish their rank and identity.

The Piedmontese journals are full of addresses of adhesion to the Sardinian Government voted by various municipalities of Lombardy, all expressive of joy at being delivered from Austrian rule.

The *Opinione* announces that no sooner had the Austrian troops evacuated Pavia than the population hoisted the Sardinian colors with vociferous cheers.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* publishes the 78th and 79th bulletins, from which we learn that the National Guard of Intra, the Commissary of the Royal Custom-house, and a detachment of riflemen of the Alps have taken possession of Laveno, where the garrison, which, as already stated, has taken refuge in Switzerland, had left a large quantity of provisions and stores.

Of the eight delegations of Lombardy, five—Milan, Como, La Valtelina, Bergamo and Lodi—have been liberated in less than a fortnight; and the three which remain are Cremona, Brescia and the Mincio.

PROCLAMATION OF VICTOR EMANUEL.

The following is the text of the proclamation issued from head-quarters at Milan, under date of June 9, by the King of Sardinia:

PEOPLE OF LOMBARDY: The success of the liberating armies brings me among you. National right being restored, your wishes confirm your union with my kingdom—a union founded on the guarantees of civilized society. The temporary form which I this day give to the government is required by the necessities of war. Independence once secured, your minds will be tranquilized, your souls will be animated with wisdom, and a free and permanent government will then be formed. People of Lombardy! the Sub-Alpines (Piedmontese) have made, and are still making great sacrifices for our common country; our army, which receives into its ranks many brave volunteers of our provinces and of other parts of Italy, has already given splendid proofs of valor, victoriously fighting for the national cause. The Emperor of the French, our generous ally, worthy of the name and genius of NAPOLEON, in taking the command of the heroic army of that great nation, has resolved to free Italy from the Alps to the Adriatic. You, vieing with each other in making sacrifices, will second this magnanimous resolve on the field of battle; you will show yourselves worthy of the destiny which Italy is henceforward called upon to fulfill after centuries of sorrow.

VICTOR EMANUEL.

From the Head-quarters at Milan, June 9.

ADDRESSES OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF MILAN.

We have already given the address presented to the Emperor of the French by the deputation from the Municipality of Milan. The following is the address from the same body to the King of Sardinia, calling upon him to assume the government of Lombardy:

SIRE: The public wish is that your Majesty, to whom by a miraculous concord have been confided the destinies of the common country, should take in hand as soon as possible the government and direction of public affairs in this land. That wish had already been solemnly proclaimed by thousands of our volunteers, first by oath to the Almighty, and next by blood before the cannon of the Austrian. To-day the Common Council, representing the Milanese population, by unanimity of vote and irresistible acclamation, has approved and adopted the address which some of the Municipal Corporations forwarded to your Majesty on the 5th inst., and which was presented to you on the following day at head-quarters at Santo Martino di Trecate.

Sire, in the resolution of the Common Council of Milan your Majesty will see a fresh proof that heart-felt truths cannot be expressed in two different modes. We belong to you by persuasion, by affection, by geographical necessity, by the historic right of the deed of fusion of 1848, confirmed by eleven years of preparation and sufferings, that will remain ineffaceable from the history of peoples, as a sublime example of what can be done by perseverance in just designs, and dignity under public misfortunes. Sire, this population has gained much, because it has suffered much.

Your Majesty has been called by the wish of all Italy, by the respect of Europe, and by the assent of France, to console the griefs of the nation, and to gather the fruits of these painful trials. Sire, we address to you words that have already moved you, when you heard them from the lips of our volunteers, wounded in the glorious day at Palestro. Make Italy free and happy, and we shall bless our wounds.

MILAN, June 8.

This address bore the same signatures as that to the Emperor. Analogous addresses have been presented to King VICTOR EMANUEL from the municipal bodies of Somma, Sesto-Calende and Gallarate.

THE COMING OPERATIONS.

The *Nord* says: "The second series of the military operations of the allied armies are being pushed on with great vigor. They will be simultaneously commenced by sea and land. We shall see if the Austrians will be more fortunate behind their fortresses than upon the rivers of Italy and in open field. The Emperor of the French and the King of Sardinia will put all their troops in movement in order to invest the Austrian fortresses. Prince NAPOLEON, with the force under his command, will proceed without delay towards the lesser Po to support the movements of the right wing of the French army.

Besides the muskets abandoned by the Austrians,

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

THE ABODES OF THE POOR.

Visits to the Cellars and Attics of the Fourth Ward.

Cow Bay at Midnight.

There is no pleasure in visiting the haunts of wretched men and women, and none in writing about them. Indeed if we tell what makes their abodes most wretched, cleanly people think we have sullied our sheet. Still, it is wholesome to know how humanity suffers in our midst, how it even contents itself amidst its suffering. We continued our rambles in the Fourth Ward last week.

A house in Dover-street, near Front, for its ricketty, lazy look—as if the winds must not visit it too roughly lest it throw up all efforts to maintain its uprightness and crumble down—arrested attention. The policeman said it would be an ugly place to visit at night, but by daylight was safe enough. Picking our way through the filth on the staircase, we ascended to the second story. A knock on the half-open door of the first room brought no answer. Pushing in, a fat baby some two years old, whose face was plastered thick with dirt, sat on the floor, a cat purring at her side. On the bed lay a woman dead drunk—a nursing infant cuddled beside her. No other person was visible about the premises. Before frightening the baby or alarming the guardian kitten we retreated. In the next room two women were idly gossiping. We asked who lived in the room we had just left. They said it was a woman who had gone out somewhere. In the third room, a woman was washing—she said she knew nothing about the rest of the house, and didn't know what rent she paid. Ascending another flight of stairs that creaked and trembled at every step, we found one vacant room under the attic. In another a woman lay drunk on the floor, face up ward, snoring heavily. Two children, about 3 and 7 years old, were playing together. There was no means of exit from this house except by the front door. The outhouse of the concern was accessible through the adjoining shed, where a negro kept a rum-shop.

We next visited the cellars in James-street, between Oak and Madison. One of them, kept by a man of insignificant stature, but considerable self respect, was particularly interesting. This and the adjoining house are old two-story shanties;—still one of them rented last year for $387. For the two, $550 was offered and refused this year. The cellar was just deep enough for us to stand erect in with our hats on. It was fitted up for lodgers. It contained no bedsteads, but, on the left side as we entered, two shelves were placed against the wall, one above the other, making accommodations for four beds. A door on the right opened into a room where more shelves were placed for the same purpose. Stooping low to avoid a beam we passed to the rear room, where were a stove, a few kitchen utensils, and three more beds. Passing into the area behind we thought we had seen the last bed, but the landlord opened the door of what was built for an ash hole, and pointing through the darkness to a heap of rags said that it was his bed. The side of a shoe-box fastened by leathern hinges, stood as a door to what we took for a dog-kennel,—but he said it contained another bed. All told, the beds numbered eleven. Our policeman said he had seen one of them occupied by a woman and her five children. The landlord protested, however, that he only took in male lodgers, and "some of them were gentlemen too,—captains who sailed their own boats, having been on a bit of a spree, and coming here to sleep it off before going on board." He charged a shilling a night for lodgers, and meant to take none but those he knew, but they would break his door down if he didn't take them in, so sometimes his company wasn't so select as he would choose to have it.

In the next cellar were three women. They too took lodgers, but only families that they knew. While the two who belonged on the premises were quietly responding to our inquiries, a young woman, who sat on the side of a bed, gaudy in a high-colored and low-necked dress, suddenly burst out in a very loud tone of voice, but decidedly a low tone of morality, that her character was being assailed; that she knew somebody who would not stand it; that if some folks could not attend to their own business, she knew somebody who knew what was what, &c. The two ladies of the cellar fell to quieting their gaily-dressed visitor, in such loud tones of entreaty to shut up and be civil, and not be offended, and of assurance that nobody meant her, whereupon she grew so much more turbulent, and they so much more demonstrative in their efforts to hush her, that the policeman on that beat turned in to see what the row was, and we prudently retreated.

Our next visit was to the famous Cherry-street tenement-house. It consists of two buildings, both standing with their ends toward Cherry-street, one double the width of the other. Between them runs "Gotham-court," into which the lower entry-ways open. "East Gotham-court" is the alley into which the denizens of one-half of the larger building debouch. The wisdom of the builders of this five-story box of brick and mortar for the packing of mortals, led them, when there was a fair opportunity to get a ventilation, carefully to exclude it. If you enter from Gotham-court, wishing to get through to East Gotham-court, there is no way but to climb to the roof and pass down again five flights of steps, and if a current of air should feel inspired to blow through, it would need to take the same route, which of course it would refuse to take, and die out first, vainly endeavoring to dilute the prevalent stench. As if eight feet width of air, walled in between two five-story buildings, might still be rather raw and cool for the lungs of those whose windows open upon it, the proprietors of the place have erected at the far end of the court a blacksmith shop, whose perpetual emission of charcoal smoke and heat tempered the Summer wind to the pretty well shorn lambs inside. Five years ago the Croton water pipes were laid on each floor, but since then they have been taken out; and if, under the eaves of this model tenement, a weary woman should resolve to try the virtue of cleanliness, she must first descend to the foot of all the stairs to fill and then tug up to the top again with her pail of water. Some 96 families claim this abode as their home, and pay variously from $4 50 to $6 rent. It has no cellar, but from every hall a flight of steps leads down to a drain under the pavement of the court, that empties into the street sewer. Over this drain are erected the water-closets, without doors. The stench that emanates from this drain, and that is thrown back from the sewer, pervades the whole place. A more successful device to poison slowly, on a large scale, hundreds of poor people, could not easily be conceived.

This ended our tour for the day. The wretchedness it exposed seemed as if it could scarcely be paralleled in a civilized city, but to some of the miserable shanties we looked back after our next expedition, and in comparison they seemed cleanly, wholesome and tolerable!

It was late Sunday night when our party set out from the Sixth Ward Station-house, under convoy of Sergeant Preston, and another officer who took the lead, lantern in hand. The first cellar visited was at No. 35 Baxter-street. Down half a dozen ricketty steps, the door was already open to one of the filthiest, blackest holes we had yet seen. The stout Irishman, who claimed to be landlord, assured us that we should find clean sheets in his lodging-house, whereat we laughed, supposing him to be of a merry turn; but he was in earnest—he washed them himself every Thursday, he said. We looked in vain for sheets, however; they might have been there, but all the bedclothes were of one color, whatever their texture. There were bunks arranged along the wall, two or three deep, and in most of them men or women, black or white, sleeping soundly. The glare of the lantern in their eyes did not disturb them at all—pretty clearly indicating the possession of consciences cleaner than their faces, or that the sleeper had had the run of the back door into the liquor-shops during the day. The landlord charged sixpence a night for lodging, and lodged none under any circumstances but honest hardworking people—which statement the police received with smiles and without contradiction. Two inner rooms were equally well occupied—in one of the hideous beds two children sleeping as sweetly as if their couch had been down, and the horrible den a cottage. The older sister of these children was out begging, even at this hour.

In another cellar close by, a young woman with a single scanty garment on, sat on a chest crying. That old woman's husband, she said, (the keeper of the place,) had been "banging his wife, and hit her a lick sideways that almost killed her." The wretch had kicked another girl so severely that she had gone to bed early in the day and not got up since. The person thus alluded to, lay on a pile of shavings in the corner of the room, snoring vigorously. The old woman, wife of the brute who administered the "banging," the "sideways lick" and the "kick," sat on the side of her bed in very good spirits. "The old man was a little wild when he was in liquor, but he'd gone now and that was a comfort. She sympathized with the crying woman, and said it was a shame to treat the other girl as he did, but he'd gone now. She evidently was disposed to let bye-gones be bye-gones. There was a child asleep in a cradle whose mother was also asleep in another bed. Two men slept soundly in the next bunk, and never minded the light suddenly flashed on them from the lantern. But the state bed—the one that occupied the central position, and looked as if a double fare had to be paid for its use, was occupied by a stalwart negro. Then you have no prejudices about color? we asked. "Oh," said the old woman, "he pays for his bed, and [illegible] money is as good as anybody's."

The next visit was to a spot a little south of the Ladies' Five Points Mission-room. The access to it was through a long, winding hall. Reaching the end, the door of one room stood half open, through which a giant negro was visible, lying in bed, and by the light of a candle reading a yellow-covered novel. "Who's there?" he asked, but as no one answered, he kept his eyes on the crack of the door, though the book was still held in its place. But it was at an adjoining door at which the officer knocked. The only answer was a volley of oaths. Another knock and another explosion of oaths. "Come, Moss, turn up and let us in," said the officer, and his voice seemed to explain the matter, for there was soon heard a noise inside as of Moss fumbling for his clothes, and of feet shuffling off into a distant part of the room. At last Moss was ready. He turned a key, took down two bars, drew a bolt, and took the lighted match handed to him. A bottle in the centre of the floor held the candle, to which he applied the light, and Moss's quarters were dimly visible. It was a large room, with a low ceiling, hung round with torn posters of great mass meetings, and candidates for office, pasted up, however, not so much for ornament as to stop the chinks in a windy day. In one corner lay a man asleep on a blanket; in the distant corner lay rolled into a heap, from which Moss essayed in vain to kick off the blankets and show the face of his wife, two white women. His own bed was invisible, though when asked where it was, he pointed to the fireplace. There was no furniture of any sort on the premises. Moss apologized for being sober—the Sunday Liquor law didn't work very well for him—being short, and everything shut up, he had gone to bed earlier than usual. He was about the blackest specimen we had yet crossed,—his legs were set on his body crookedly—his stature exceedingly short, and his humor large. He evidently felt flattered by the visit, and boasted that, though his room was nearly empty now, it was generally full enough. He could accommodate with a board on his floor all that would come.

Leaving Moss to mourn his enforced sobriety, the officer pushed open the door of the colored bachelor whom we had seen reading in bed. His book was the *Volunteer*, one of the choice issues of the Philadelphia Press. He was evidently in an interesting passage when we entered, and had no courtesy to spare for us. He answered questions with the air of a man who feels that his house is his castle, which no man has a right to enter unless to search for stolen goods. He would be obliged to us if we would knock the next time we came—gentlemen always did. He declined to bid us good night as we left. His room was a contracted one, but his outfit of crockery and kitchen-ware creditable—showing that though literary tastes may not conduce to polished manners, they are not always inconsistent with order and neatness.

We dropped into another cellar, some twenty feet long and ten feet wide, at one end, and eight at the other. Two tiers of bunks, placed end to end along the side, were only in part occupied. In an emergency the sleepers were tucked under the lower one on the earth. Twenty could be lodged there comfortably said the German lessee of the premises, and he had taken thirty in. The loud voices of the people carousing in the "closed" barroom over head did not prevent one little one from sleeping soundly by the side of its mother. Air there was none, nor could be, except as it might be forced in through the only door of entrance. Quite a company had gathered about the cellar-way, who asked as we left "whether we found it?" When assured that we were not looking for stolen property, one asked earnestly, if it was yellow fever we were looking for then, instinctively presuming in what haunts Yellow Jack will be sure to be found when on shore.

Next, we turned into Cow Bay, and in turn explored most of the rooms that are entered from this noted alley. Climbing to the top of one the furthest up, much knocking on the door brought an answer from a grey-haired old man who deplored his poverty. He used to take lodgers, but all his bed clothes had been stolen, and now he had none, but lived in filthy solitude. In another attic room a black man owned the drunken white woman at his feet on the floor as his new wife. Three wretched white women were in a corner, one of whom protested that theirs was the true happy family, but their ribaldry degenerated into angry oaths and curses on us as we left. A vacant room adjoining emitted a most sickening odor, and for causes that were apparent on entering it. In another an infant was crying. A woman of reputable appearance and cleanly, who was trying to comfort it, with a scowl of despair on her face, said her husband was away, locked up now three months, as a witness. And so they all were, each with a tale of misery to tell, or if asleep, with a still more hopeless story written in their faces. Some of these people pay rents that would secure for them decent apartments in decent parts of the City. But they seldom leave them, except to go up to Blackwell's Island, or to their common lodging in the ditch of Potter's Field.

No More Men-of-War to be Sent to the Mediterranean!

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

More than a week ago the telegraph announced most emphatically throughout our broad lands that there was to be no increase of the Mediterranean squadron! We fear this is true, and presume it is the intention of the Government to proceed in this matter just as it has ever done in all similar cases for years past—to leave our commerce unprotected, and to trust to the indulgence of other nations for a free passage for our ships upon the high seas.

Two-thirds of our available navy is now employed in guarding the transits to the Pacific; the rest is dissipated on the coast of Africa, in the Brazils, the East Indies, with two ships in the Mediterranean, one of which latter is a sailing-vessel, and will be as well as anchored during the calms of the Summer months.

We sneer at John Bull for changing over to the winning side in the Italian prize-fight, and hint at his increased horror of a French invasion. We picture him with a kind of sarcastic pity, banging away at a target with a rifle, his face blackened with powder, and his shoulder smarting with the recoil of his piece. Let us not forget, however, that the instance has yet to be cited where he left his commerce unprotected, or one of his sons without aid in a foreign land. He is greater than ever on the ocean, and no one is better aware of it than he is himself.

When some outrage has been offered to our flag in European waters, the very natural excitement of the great American people will be soothed by the announcement, "that three ships are to be dispatched forthwith to the Mediterranean!" But the same people, with their perverse ignorance of naval matters, and of some, particularly, in all that relates to their own navy, will be not one iota the wiser, although one of these vessels may be at the time on the stocks, and the other two a pair of those Paraguayan beauties which, by God's Providence and good seamanship, somehow have found themselves safely back again to our shores, and which, for newspaper purposes, will serve the Navy Department, if not the country, in every squadron, in every part of the world. An ordinary gunboat would knock six of them into splinters in about as many minutes. We have ships fit to represent us in any fleet of Europe. Why not send them? Surely their presence might prevent difficulties and acts disrespectful to our flag, much more to be feared than "entangling alliances."

If a mulatto row occurs in St. Domingo, or a free fight among the Greasers of South America, we are wonderfully prompt in getting a ship to the scene of action, and even go so far sometimes as to bring our broadsides upon a bamboo built town, and to make the squalid natives tremble on their sallow legs. But with equal penetration we appear to have established the policy of not being about when a fight comes off between two nations who might really do us harm if they were so disposed.

We presume, therefore, that merchants who send their ships into European waters, and the men who take them there, do so at their own risk. Two warships for all Europe will scarcely protect them.

PHILA.

Naval Intelligence.

United States Marines.—The Secretary of the Navy has directed that double rations shall not hereafter be allowed to marine officers commanding guards of the receiving ships at Boston, New-York and Norfolk; nor to the marine officer in command of the guard at the Navy-Yard gate in the city of Washington, D. C. Marines serving on board vessels-of-war shall not be diverted from their appropriate duties, or called upon to coal ship or work as mechanics, except in cases of emergency. Marines shall be instructed as full guns' crews by their own officers, and may also be assigned as parts of ordinary guns' crews under other officers of division. But the commanding officer will not so assign marines, except in cases of necessity.

From the Pacific Squadron.—The Navy Department has received dispatches from Flag-Officer Long, of the Pacific Squadron, dated at Callao on the 27th ult. All was quiet there, and information from Valparaiso announced that the authority of the existing Government was fully reëstablished in Chili, and order once more restored in that country. The repairs of the *Saranac* were progressing, and arrangements were being made for a thorough caulking of the *Merrimac.*—*Constitution.*

The Underground Railroad in Orange County.—The Goshen (N. Y.) *Independent* says: "A branch of the Underground Railroad has been established in this county. The facts, as it is informed upon good authority, are these: A negro made his appearance in Chester one day last week, and represented that he was a runaway slave, eight days out from the State of Delaware; that he came across the country to Jersey City, where he was arrested, but succeeded in making his escape, and that he came from there across the country to Chester. Some individuals took him into their custody, and, after examining him and secreting him until dark, they raised some money, bought him a ticket to Elmira, and, giving him a letter to the Rev. Mr. Beecher, of that city, they put him aboard of the New-York and Erie cars bound westward."

GOLD [illegible]

A Discussion at the Polytechnic Association.

At a recent meeting of the Polytechnic Association at the Cooper Union, Prof. Mason, of Poughkeepsie, presided. By request, Peter Cooper, Esq., read an interesting article on "The Evils of Paper Currency," which was an appropriate introduction to "Gold," the subject selected for discussion. Prof. J. C. Draper, being called upon, explained the usual processes for obtaining Gold, remarking in conclusion, that as he had had no practical experience in mining or extracting the precious metal, no novelties would be expected from him.

Prof. Hedrick said he, too, had no practical experience, but was confident that the most feasible and profitable way of obtaining gold was to gather by "washings" that which had been disintegrated from the rock by time. This was probably the method used in the days of Job. In working veins which are free from sulphur, the gold may be abstracted by means of mercury. We have forms of pyrites containing gold. The problem of the metallurgist is to get the gold free from the baser metals. Sulphur may sometimes be partially burned out or oxidized by long exposure to air. For this reason, refuse of gold diggings, after having laid for years, is found to have gold, free from combinations, in sufficient quantities to pay for rewashing.

The President remarked he knew a farmer who went to California and betook himself to the washings which had been longest abandoned, and had made an average of five dollars per day. The profitable working of the quartz veins in California had not only been doubted, but formally contradicted.

Prof. Renwick said the general impression had been that gold was only found in drift and alluvial deposits. This was disproved some forty years ago, by a Mr. Barringer, of North Carolina, gold being found on the banks of a stream on his plantation. He remarked that it was renewed after exhaustion; also, that none was found above a point in a gully which the stream had cut through a hill. He, therefore, sought the source of the gold on the banks of the gully, and discovered a vein of white sulphate of baryta, containing nodules of gold. Since that time the idea of auriferous veins has become familiar in geology. In the gold regions of North Carolina the superficial soil is most frequently a white or red clay. The Professor came to the conclusion that the former was derived from the decomposition of a granitoid or gneiss rock; the latter from that of a greenstone. On the surface of the fields were to be seen what were locally called "pointers," generally angular masses of quartz, indicating the course of the veins, of which they had been portions. Although veins were frequent and easily discovered, it did not appear that the working of them had been generally successful in North Carolina. The mine in which many years ago he was concerned, yielded a pyritical ore. By analysis it appeared to contain from 20 to 45 pennyweights of gold per bushel, weighing about 112 pounds. This is considered rich for an auriferous vein. The actual product, however, did not amount to more than one-third of the analysis. He therefore came to the conclusion that the gold was merely disseminated through the iron pyrites, but was *mineralized* so that the ore was a double sulphuret of iron and gold. The gold which was not obtained by the first process, was to be obtained in part by a subsequent operation after exposure to the air. In this way, he was informed, more gold had been obtained from heaps of waste than was yielded originally. The quantity of gold found in a given weight of vein rock is, as the general rule, less than that found in drift or alluvion. For this fact there is an obvious and simple mechanical reason. Where veins are disintegrated by action of water, the highest portions are carried to the greatest distances; thus the earthy matter is removed, and the gold left in greater relative quantity. The washings may be rich, while the veins whence they have originated are not worth working. It has been said that quartz veins are profitably worked in California, but this has not been the case in North Carolina or Virginia. No earthy matter or vein-rock had ever yielded in practice the whole of the gold contained in it. Even when carefully washed by hand, a gentleman engaged in mining in the Columbian Province of Antiquera, had never obtained more than fifty per cent. of the gold, and thought that to get from twenty-five to thirty per cent. by machinery was a great success.

The pyritical ores are difficult and costly to work. By long exposure to the air the sulphuret of iron may be completely decomposed, but the space required and the long delay have not allowed this method to be practiced. The roasting of the ore, which is usually resorted to, deprives the pyrites of only one of its two equivalents of sulphur; the proto-sulphuret then fuses without decomposition. When the gold is mixed in the metallic form with quartz or other earthy minerals, the mechanical process of crushing often brings portions of the gold in the form of goldleaf, in which state the metal floats on water. It is thus rendered difficult of amalgamation, and if not amalgamated is swept away when the mass is washed. The only known instance in which no gold has been lost, is said to be in Russia; the gold is there disseminated through a bed of per oxide of iron. The ore is then subjected to the blast-furnace, exactly as in the manufacture of cast-iron. The pigs which result are treated with dilute sulphuric acid.

Mr. S. D. Tillman remarked he was glad to hear from any one who had practical experience either in discovering gold regions or in working for the precious metal. He was well aware our scientific works do not give us all that is known among practical men, in relation to the best methods of mining. He saw near him a friend who had given considerable attention to Geology and had personally inspected many mining regions, and therefore called upon him to enlighten the meeting in relation to gold localities.

Dr. R. P. Stevens responded; gold in the United States is found under two very dissimilar conditions. The first is that of veins, in rocks of slate or quartz, commonly called primary rocks. The second condition is in the soil or subsoil or loose material covering the sub-lying rock surface; and as all this loose material, called drift, has been derived from the decomposition, transposition and commingling of fragments of the rock surface, so the gold contained in it must have been derived from the breaking up of the veins found in the primary rocks. The first condition has three important geographical and geological localities.

First, in the Apalachian range of mountains, through its whole extent from Lower Canada to Georgia. In Georgia and the Carolinas gold is most richly deposited; next in richness in Virginia and then in Vermont and Canada; through the remainder its presence gives no promise of economic values. The veins conform to the mountain range and run generally from northeast to southwest. The Primary rocks underlie the great plains of the West and reappear in the Rocky Mountain ranges, where we find the second great geographical distribution of gold. Our information concerning this quarter is comparatively meagre. Gold is found in New-Mexico, at Pike's Peak, at the head waters of the Missouri and several other localities. The third and most important region is California. Dr. Trask, geologist for that State, has developed three separate and distinct systems of veins. One—and the oldest—runs parallel with the meridian and bears the purest gold. If iron is found in this system it is present as magnetic or oxyd. The second, and next following in age, runs north 20° east and south 20° west, crossing the first system. The baser metals are found sparsely associated with it. The third and last system in point of time lies in an east and west direction, and crosses both the first and second. With the gold in this system are found lead, silver, copper, osmium, iridium, and iron as pyrites. The gold in this system is not as pure as in the others and is more difficult of reduction in the hands of the assayer.

In the second great condition of gold, viz., that of drift-gold, the same eminent geologist has developed the placer-gold deposit through a district of country more than fifteen hundred miles in length from north to south, and from five to twenty-five miles in width. The placer earth is mainly composed of alumina and silex, colored with red oxyd of iron, and is derived from rocks in the immediate neighborhood. It is not distributed over the whole country, but is found in patches, and in several distinct plateaus or elevations above the level of the sea. It lies from a few feet to several hundred beneath the surface, and immediately upon the underlying rock. It uniformly contains gold. In the sands, and bars and river-courses gold is found, distributed by the action of running water which has washed it out of the placers. In this position it was discovered near Capt. Sutter's saw-mill.

In the soil of Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois and Missouri, gold is found very sparsely distributed as a geological curiosity, and probably owes its origin to the Rocky Mountain veins. In New-York and Ohio it has been found in the soil in minute quantities, and has undoubtedly some undiscovered source north of the great lakes. That found in the more northerly States has its apparent source in the Apalachian range.

After some interesting remarks from Prof. Hedricks and Dr. Vanderweyde concerning the gold-bearing mountain ranges, and the phenomena of upheavals, the time of the movement always having intimate relation with its direction—

Mr. C. A. Seeley drew attention again to the chemical view of the subject. Gold is never found absolutely pure in nature. It is always combined with small quantities of silver, rhodium, palladium, and other noble metals. It is separated from the baser metals by cupellation. Silver alone is separated by a solvent; the operation is called "parting." Until lately the solvent has been nitric acid, but now sulphuric acid is found to answer just as well, and is used by the official Assayer of Europe, and is by far the cheapest. It was formerly supposed that platinum retorts were indispensable in this operation, but cast iron retorts are now made which answer the purpose equally well. They soon become lined inside with silver. The United States Mint at Philadelphia, and the Assay Office in this City, still use the old process. The fumes of nitric acid pouring from a tall chimney near Wall-street, have often excited the wonder of those who were unacquainted with their origin. In answer to a query how the last atom of sulphur was separated from gold which had been subjected to roasting, Mr. Seeley said it was accomplished by the use of chlorine gas; the process is the invention of Plattner.

Dr. Isaiah Deck said he had experimented with the Vermont gold-bearing ore containing sulphur. He roasted the ore, then let it fall into cold water, by which it was pulverized, then digested it in a barrel with hypo-chloride of lime, and macerated for two weeks; at the end of that time a very large proportion of gold was obtained. He regarded this as far preferable to the chlorine gas process.

The President, to give variety to the discussion, directed attention to the true source of the value of gold and the effect which its great increase will have upon commerce and the banking system. Mr. Garbanati followed upon the same subjects.

Dr. Vanderweyde said, as the application of gold [illegible]

Mr. S. D. Tillman re[illegible] diversity of opinion now about medic[illegible] was therefore a delicate topic for discussion; [illegible] necessary development of our true individuality requires us sometimes to be doubters, and particularly on those subjects which are likely to be of great interest to each of us personally. He indorsed Dr. Vanderweyde because his position was in this particular in harmony with his own medical theory, which conflicts with old views and is simply this: no man has a right to take into his system with impunity any substance the component elements of which are not found in organized beings. Of the sixty-four elements of which our earth is composed, sixteen are known to form the component parts of animal organization. The latter are found universally distributed over the earth's crust. This number may be slightly increased by future analysis. The human body has the wonderful power of bearing as a burden the presence of other elements, which are not assimilated, but it will not do to trifle with God's noblest work by constantly forcing into it those elements which He has ordered shall form no part of it. The great atomic weight of gold and other noble metals affords strong reason for not using them. It may be said that mercury has this characteristic, but that metal differs from all the metals, indeed from all other elements, except bromine, it being fluid at ordinary temperatures. Like its ankle-winged namesake of mythology, it is certainly quick in action, and *may* drive out an enemy worse than itself; but it has also acquired the reputation the other had among the gods, and *cannot always be depended upon.* If, however, the law now proposed has any force, and is indeed a pathological truth, gold must be excluded as a medicine. Dr. Deck said in a certain class of diseases the application of gold compounds were beneficial; he now had a case of epilepsy where bromide of gold was of great service. Dr. Reuben gave an interesting explanation of the use of compounds of gold and silver as *caustics*, and their decomposing effects on the animal tissues. It was then decided to continue the discussion "On the Uses of Gold" at the next meeting. Adjourned.

Poles and Italians.

To the Italian Committee in New-York:

The Polish Exiles in America, in a mass meeting assembled, resolved, in view of the present struggle in Europe, to assume such a political character as our nation has always upheld towards an oppressed people struggling for liberty.

In former times armed squadrons of Poland carried help to the oppressed. The deeds of John Sobieski are well known to the world. In the middle ages, Poland gave protection and a hospitable welcome to the persecuted race of Israel; and in the fifteenth century, the same country sent numerous armed forces to the Hussite's Camp in Bohemia, to strengthen the band that spread the light of a new spiritual freedom. An hundred years after, a large portion of the nation having adopted the principles of the reformed religion, Poland passed a law sustaining the spiritual liberty of conscience, and gave within her territories an asylum to the dissenters of all denominations, persecuted in every part of Europe.

To-day, despoiled of her free will of action, she is still faithful to her historical mission, and her scattered children hail with joy and enthusiasm the efforts of every oppressed nation struggling for liberty, and are always ready to adopt the cause as their own.

Brother Italians! you have witnessed this readiness to share in your effort for freedom at Rome, Tuscany, Lombardy; from Catarina, in Sicily, to the memorable fields of Goito, we have taken an active part in the cause of your fatherland. Though every nation, striving to throw off the yoke of despotism is dear to us, Italy is dearer than any, for she is longest suffering, and her oppressor the bitterest enemy of our own native land.

The spring, from which this feeling of love and brotherhood flows for you, Itallians, trace to the cause of our mutual sufferings. For nearly half a century, two generations of Italians and Poles, loftiest minds, the flower of the youth of our nations, representatives of all grades and classes of society, have been peopling two enormous, yawning graves for the living,—graves of Spielberg and Kufstein! Our fathers suffered long martyrdom with Gonfalonieri, Maroncelli, Foresti, and Silvio Pellico. In 1846, our common enemy, selecting that portion of the Polish nation which standing on the lowest grade of civilization, he could most easily corrupt; armed them with knife and hatchet, for the destruction of a class of Poles whose aspiring spirit was dangerous to the house of Hapsburg. In a few nights, the arm of the assassin, paid by Austrian gold, cut off that branch of our national tree, rich with the fruit of intellect and patriotism. Over 2000 patriots murdered in the most awful and dastardly manner—and—*l'ordre regnait en Galicie.*

In two years after, it was your turn, Italians—the aim the same, the means only different! and a new generation of your countrymen paid the penalty of patriotism on the countless gibbets of Brest, Mantua and Medyolan. Such wrongs, and such diabolically mathematical calculation to exterminate the two nations, should be always remembered! Such wrongs should call loudly for vengeance! but when this memory is coupled with the knowledge that this treacherous enemy, full of cruelty and craft, is the chief and wholesale destroyer of progress, civilization, and that God-like power which we call the soul of mankind, then every thought of Christian forgiveness should vanish, and only one wish fill the heart—a wish to hurl into the gulf of eternal infamy and perdition this monstrous enemy of mankind, which in Hofburg (Vienna) has its lair!

God of justice! help the two avenging nations in his glorious crusade.

Gentlemen, members of the Italian Committee, in placing this address in your hands, we beg you to forward it to your fatherland, that our brother Italians may know that in the other part of the globe, Poles feel for the cause of Italian liberty. We do not desire to enter into any discussion or speculation as to the final result of this war, but we rejoice that by the valiant force of French and Italian arms our common enemy is ignominiously driven out of the classic land from which the blessed light of civilization first shone upon the world. We further wish to express our warmest sympathy and admiration for your heroic King and the united French and Italian nations.

Liberty and the union of all Italy!

New York, June 28, 1859.

Examination of Boilers for the United States Navy.

In obedience to an order from the Hon. Isaac Toucey, Secretary of the Navy, May 17, 1859, Chief Engineers Isherwood, Everett, King and Farron, have completed their experiments on the United States steamer *San Jacinto's* boilers, at the New-York Navy Yard, and have made a lengthy report. We extract as follows: (The boilers were built by James Murphy & Co.) One is known as the Horizontal Fire-tube boilers, and the other as the patent of Chief-Engineer Daniel B. Martin, U. S. N., and known as the Vertical Water-tube boilers. Both boilers have the same external dimensions; the furnaces, ash-pits, doors, and smoke connections are precisely alike. The duration of experiments in each were 96 consecutive hours. Total amount of coal consumed in horizontal boiler, 100,436 pounds; in Martin's boiler 92,512 pounds; revolutions of horizontal boiler, 62,518; Martin's boiler, 64,196; average pressure of steam with horizontal boiler, 10 43; Martin's boiler, 11.41. They report that the heating surface in Martin's boiler exceeded the other 23¾ per centum. For cleaning and repairs they report in favor of the Martin boiler—it has a decided superiority from the complete and easy manner in which all scale or any insoluble sediment on the water surfaces of the tubes may be reached by a scaling tool, and cleaned mechanically; on the other hand, the other boiler cannot be scaled without the removal of a portion of the tubes. They further report the evaporative efficiency of Martin's boiler exceeds the other 18½ per centum, and by 16 2-5 per centum, if the comparison be made by weight of coal consumed, and in view of the much greater evaporative efficiency of the vertical water tube boilers, and of the facility on completion with which it may be scaled—the two qualities of paramount importance with marine boilers—they express the decided opinion that its superiority over the horizontal Fire Tube boiler is so strongly marked as to unquestionably entitle it to the preference.

Comprehensive Verdict of a Coroner's Jury.—As a man well known to many of our people, but whose name we have not yet learned, was going home last night, and while passing along the sidewalk of the main street opposite Brownlee's Block, a little distance above Welch's clothing store, from some cause not exactly known he stumbled and fell over the retaining wall built by the corporation, and which at this place is about 20 feet high. A man passing on the opposite side of the street at the time saw him fall over, but having some distance to run before he could descend to the ground below, a few seconds intervened. When he arrived at the spot he found the body of the man, but life was just departing. The blood was flowing freely from a wound in the temple, caused by the sharp edge of a stone on which he fell. He instantly gave the alarm, and a number of persons were soon on the spot. Dr. Mack arrived but on examination stated that life was extinct, that in addition to the wound in his head, his neck had been dislocated by the fall. The affair has caused a great sensation, and the greatest indignation is manifested against the corporation for allowing this dangerous precipice to remain all year without any guard or even the least barrier to protect the unsuspecting or careless pedestrians from such unfortunate accidents as the one it now becomes our melancholy duty to narrate. An inquest was held this morning at an early hour by the Coroner, Dr. Mack, and an intelligent jury, and a verdict of wilful murder was returned against all the members of the Street Committee, as principals, and other members of the corporation, as accessories. The excitement is intense, and not one of the implicated parties dare show his face.—*St. Catharine (C. W.) Post, June 24.*

The Up-town Movement Progressing.—Another church has decided to yield to the irresistible current. The Norfolk-street Baptist Church, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Dr. Armitage, has resolved to sell its present property and locate itself above Twentieth street. It has already a large and flourishing congregation in the upper part of the City, on the corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth-street. The vote for removal was, we understand, almost perfectly unanimous.

The *National Intelligencer* publishes the following letter from Camp Floyd:

Camp Ruby Valley,
233 miles S. of W. from Camp Floyd,
Tuesday, May 17, 1859.

We have reached thus far in our explorations west from Camp Floyd, in order to find a new and shorter wagon-route to Carson Valley, and there connect with a known route by way of Genoa, across the Sierra Nevada, to California. We left Camp Floyd May 2, and nothing has happened to mar in any degree the expedition, and the results thus far promise to prove of the most valuable character to the army and country. You are aware that by direction of Gen. Johnston I was fortunate in finding last Fall, for a distance of sixty-three miles southwest from Camp Floyd, at the head of the Great Salt Lake Desert, the commencement of a good wagon route to California, of which the California Mail Company immediately availed themselves, and which they have, by dint of great exertion, in the depth of Winter, extended in as direct a course to Ruby Valley, whence I write, as probably is practicable. The larger portion of this route they had worked to make it available for wagons; the remainder of the way, for the last fifty-three miles, we have, when required, which was but seldom, worked ourselves. The road to our present camp from Camp Floyd, excepting a scarcity of water over a portion of the desert, and for a drive of thirty miles, between Steptoe Valley and Murray's Cañon, considering that the route is frequently a mountain one, is quite a good one, and is, in connection with the link hence northwest to the old Humboldt route, quite an improvement over that route. But a very considerable detour and loss in distance is occasioned by the route making this detour, and it is my purpose, instead of striking northwest, to strike hence, south of west, and passing between the sink of Carson River and Walker's Lake, by a very direct course thence to Genoa, be enabled to shorten the route very considerably. This I am now hoping to accomplish in my outward journey.

The expedition has been ordered by Gen. Johnston, under the authority of the Secretary of War, and like everything the General does, it has been so militarily organized that I feel there is nothing wanting, on the score of protection, equipment, and supply, to insure its success.

The country we have passed over from Camp Floyd was first the Great Salt Lake Desert, around its head at the southern extremity, and since then a series of desert valleys separated by mountain ridges ranging generally north and south. All these valleys, with scarcely an exception, are worthless for any purposes of agriculture, on account of their aridity, and the absence of sufficient water for irrigation.

The Indian tribes we have met are the Coshoots, a branch of the Utes, and the Sno-sho nees, or Snakes. The former are probably the most abject wretched objects living on the face of the globe. They live without any shelter overhead, either in Winter or Summer, and wear the most of them, male and female, Winter and Summer, (except children at the breast, who literally have nothing on to protect them from the cold,) only a sort of cape made of rabbit skins, which leaves the legs and a portion of the chest and shoulders when they use their arms exposed.

I have already intimated that as soon as I connect my route with a well established route in Carson Valley I shall return to Camp Floyd, bettering or entirely changing for this purpose the road as I do so. The same orders direct me, on my return to Camp Floyd, after refitting, to proceed to Fort Leavenworth, *via* the headwaters of the Arkansas and Bent's Fort, and explore and open a wagon-road in that direction. The whole extent of exploration will not be much short of 2,500 miles, and as it must, if possible, be accomplished before Winter, you perceive that we will have to be very industrious, and blessed by a kind Providence, to be able to effect it.

From Kansas.

PARTICULARS OF THE TRIAL OF DR. DOY.

The St. Louis *Democrat* has a letter from St. Joseph, giving fuller particulars of the trial and conviction of Dr. John Doy for kidnapping a slave:

St. Joseph, Mo., Friday, June 24, 1859.

The Doy trial is closed, and Dr. John Doy found guilty and sentenced to five years in the Penitentiary. To say that such a finding of the jury is an outrage, and in open violation of the evidence in the case, is only a mild expression of the feelings of every unprejudiced and right-minded man who attended the former or the present trial.

The following I clip from the *Journal* of this city: "The State has from the Court an instruction which it had not at the previous trial. It was, in substance, that the jury might infer guilt from circumstances. This, together with Doy's confession while imprisoned in Weston, to wit: that he believed he was serving both the laws of God and his country when engaged in assisting slaves in making their escape from their masters, and that he had been engaged in the business before, and if acquitted he would engage in it again with more energy than ever; also, a memoranda of a survey for an U. G. R. R., found on his person, and other circumstances elicited from witnesses when coming into conjunction with the above instances, was considered too strong evidence for the jury to find a verdict of acquittal.

We learn, however, that a lapse of thirty days will take place before the sentence will be put in execution, during which time the prisoner will, probably, make an attempt to have the decision reversed by the Supreme Court."

The testimony is, in amount, the same; only, Mayor Wood was present. His testimony was more favorable than his statement read before.

The charge against Dr. Doy was, that he enticed the Slave "Dick" from the State of Missouri. The evidence failed to show that Dr. Doy was *ever in* the State of Missouri; while it conclusively proved that the boy "Dick" left Missouri *with a pass from his master*, allowing him to do so, and that John Doy never saw him until after he reached Lawrence.

Further comment is unnecessary; the whole transaction is a libel upon the freedom of an American citizen, in open violation of justice, and only paralleled by the English state trials in Ireland.

The citizens of Kansas feel justly indignant, and if Doy goes to Jefferson City, slave property on the border will be more unsafe than ever. This trial, if averse in its results, will breed more Underground Railroads than the mere sight of Slavery could in ten years.

Yours, E.

Smith O'Brien to the Irish in America.

From the Irish News.

By late advices we have the pleasing intelligence of the safe arrival, at Cork, of the good ship *Vigo*, in which Mr. O'Brien took passage from this port. Grateful for and proud of the splendid demonstration which honored him on the day of his departure, he has addressed the following highly complimentary letter to our friend, Judge Connolly, who was the Grand Marshal of the day, and who kindly brought it to us for publication:

On Board "The Vigo," Wednesday June 1, 1859.

My Dear Sir: Having acted as Marshal to the Irish Civic Companies who escorted me to the Battery on the day of my departure from New-York, you will, I trust, kindly undertake to convey to them my best acknowledgments for their conduct on that occasion. It will perhaps be satisfactory to them to learn that, if it was their desire to afford to me personal gratification, that desire has been perfectly consummated. From the time that I entered the house of Mr. Davis (whose kindness in offering his house as a *rendezvous* will not be forgotten by his fellow-countrymen) to the moment when the last cheer of the thousands who accompanied "the *Vigo*" down the bay was wafted on the breeze, every circumstance that presented itself to my observation afforded me unmixed satisfaction, and made me feel that the 28th of May, 1859, must ever be regarded by me as one of the most memorable days of my life.

On the other hand, if it were the desire of the vast assemblage whom you conducted to prove to mankind that the Irish people are grateful even for unsuccessful attempts to serve them, their effort has been attended with equal success. Every spectator who witnessed your procession and the enthusiasm of the Irish who took part in it, must have felt respect for a people who are animated by such noble impulses as those which excited this manifestation of feeling. The homage which is usually paid to Kings and Viceroys—nay even to the authorities of a Republic—is too often stimulated by considerations of personal interest; but no such imputation could apply to the honors which were offered by the Irish population of New-York to a private individual who has neither power nor patronage at his disposal, and whose chief title to their regard is that he has loved, and served, and suffered for the country to which they have been so fondly attached.

Scarcely less gratifying to me than the fervid zeal of my own fellow countrymen was the manifest participation of native-born Americans who witnessed the scene in the excitement of the hour. Before I landed on the shores of America I was prepossessed with an idea, (notwithstanding some discouraging symptoms of an opposite tendency)—I was prepossessed with the idea that in the heart of the American nation there is a broad and deep feeling of sympathy for Ireland—of sympathy for its past sufferings—of sympathy with its future aspirations. These prepossessions have been confirmed by my own personal experience. I am not so vain as to imagine that the attentions which were offered to me in the United States, and in Canada, were offered solely on account of my personal merits. When I found myself surrounded in Congress by a large proportion of the most distinguished statesmen of the Republic—many of whom invited me to their homes—when in the several cities which I visited I was waited upon by Mayors, Judges, and other local authorities, I accepted these attentions as indications that those who represent the American population covet the attachment of the Irish people. Let me then exhort my fellow-countrymen to cultivate these kindly dispositions, and, while they keep alive with fond reverence the traditions which bind their affections to the land of their ancestors, let them be careful to avoid every act that can awaken a spirit of jealousy or antagonism on the part of native born Americans. In every free country there must necessarily be collision of party feeling and sectarian differences, but collision of party feeling and sectarian differences are not inconsistent with devotion to a common country. No probable contingency can suggest itself to my mind in regard of which the interest of Ireland will be antagonistic to those of the United States, whilst many contingencies may occur which would identify by the firmest bond the interests of Ireland with those of America. Let such of our countrymen, then, as have made America their permanent home frankly and fully accept a perfect fusion with native-born Americans as the inevitable destiny of their children, and may the result of that fusion be a permanent alliance in interest and affection between North America and Ireland!

Such being my feelings, I cannot, on bidding farewell to Columbia, breathe an orison for the welfare of those Irish families which in past times, or during the present generation, have emigrated to the United States or to Canada, without uniting with that orison an earnest prayer for the prosperity of North America.

I have the honor to be, very faithfully, yours,

WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN.

To Michael Connolly, Esq., Grand Marshal of the Irish Civic Companies of New-York.

A somewhat similar letter came to this office for Colonel Ryan and was forwarded to him. We have spared no pains to procure a copy of it, but without [illegible]

[illegible] titude and courtesy we [illegible] —distinguished consid-

[illegible] Hon. Robert C. Winthrop [illegible] Hiram Ketchum, Esq.

[illegible] following letter, though written some [illegible] since, has not before been published:

Boston, Friday, May 20, 1859.

The Hon. Hiram Ketchum, Chairman, &c., &c.

My Dear Sir: Your communication of the 23d ult. reached Boston just as I was leaving home on a journey from which I have but recently returned. As I am now making preparations for a still longer absence from home and country at an early day, I am constrained to reply to inquiries less formally and less fully than I might otherwise have been disposed to do.

Indeed, I would willingly have excused myself from answering them at all, if my silence were not liable to be misconstrued either into a want of respect for the Committee of which you are the organ, or into a want of sympathy with their general views. Retired, as I have been for some years past, from all political connection, and without an aspiration for anything which party can bestow, I am sensible how little importance can be attached to what I may say or leave unsaid; and though I have no cause for concealing any views which I entertain, I shall not be sorry if this communication should remain among the unpublished correspondence of your Committee.

You submit to my consideration a resolution, in the following words:

"*Resolved*, That, in the judgment of this Committee, it is not expedient at this time further to discuss or agitate the question of the Slavery of the African race in this country; that it be respectfully recommended to every citizen to vote and act according to his convictions of right and duty; but those who, with us, believe that sufficient has been said and written for the purpose of explanation and elucidation, will forbear further discussion on the subject of Slavery, and turn their attention to other topics of general importance, such as our Foreign Relations, including the extension of territory; the building of railroads for national purposes; the improvement of our harbors, and the navigation of our rivers to facilitate internal commerce; the subjects of currency and a tariff of duties, and the means of developing our own internal resources and home wealth, and binding together by the ties of interest and fraternal feelings the various parts and sections of our widely-extended Republic."

The sum and substance of this resolution, as I understand it, is the expression of an earnest opinion that local and sectional questions should no longer be suffered to absorb the whole time and thought of our representatives and rulers, but that the attention of Congress and of the Executive of the country should once more be seriously turned to those great national interests which the Constitution of the United States was established to promote.

To such a resolution I give my cordial assent and approbation. I believe it to be one which ought to command, and will command, the concurrence of all true patriots. There may be room, indeed, for differences of opinion, in different parts of the country, as to the precise extent to which this or that policy of national improvement, suggested in the resolution, should be carried. At a moment when there is so much well grounded apprehension that the old purity of administration and of legislation, which characterized the earlier periods of our Republic, is becoming obsolete, there may well be some caution in instituting a general system of internal improvements which could open still wider opportunities for corruption. But, with this obvious qualification, I cannot doubt that a large majority of the people of the Union—could they be free to express their opinions, uninfluenced by party, and unawed by patronage and power—would give their hearty support to the views which this resolution embodies.

We have a goodly heritage to manage for ourselves and to transmit to our children. Greatly as any of us may regret that it did not come down to us from our fathers without incumbrances or drawbacks of any sort, we have yet enough to be thankful for, enough to be proud of, enough to occupy our most diligent and devoted attention, without "begging trouble" from subjects over which we have no control as a nation.

Nobody pretends that there is any constitutional power in the General Government over the institution of African Slavery as it exists in the Southern States, and nobody would know what to do with such a power, to-morrow, were it bestowed upon the nation. The States in which that institution exists have a sufficient weight of responsibility with regard to it, without being vexed and goaded by foreign intervention—and the intervention of the Free States on this subject *is* foreign intervention, as much as if it were that of Great Britain or France.

Incidental issues must, indeed, occasionally arise, as they have arisen, which bring the whole subject into discussion, and upon which the councils of the nation may be compelled to act. But I can see nothing at this moment which calls for any such action or discussion; nor anything, certainly, which involves any inevitable or irrepressible conflict between the Northern and the Southern States. I believe, on the contrary, that the best interests of the Union, and of all, without exception, who dwell within its limits, call for a cessation of sectional strife. "*Intersit Reipublicae, ut finis sit lituim.*"

The more I have looked over the field of past or present political controversy, the more I have been convinced that nothing but evil has thus far resulted from sectional agitations of the Slavery question, and that they have retarded instead of advancing, the progress of any just opinions on the subject, both at the North and at the South. Not a few of the most deplorable struggles which have been witnessed in relation to the new territories, have been inflamed and infuriated by the criminations and recriminations which have characterized these sectional controversies. Northen men and Southern men have taken up extreme and untenable doctrines in the mere heat of opposition, and in order to spite each other. Principles and measures have been proposed and pressed in a spirit of retaliation, from which a sober second thought would have revolted, and would now revolt.

If I have any serious fear, at this instant, that the revival of the foreign Slave-trade will find any considerable number of advocates at the South, it arises from the apprehension that the question will be seized upon for party purposes at the North, and made the subject of angry, reproachful, indiscriminate denunciation.

Undoubtedly, issues may be raised hereafter, which must be met. But if I could hope that my voice would be heard or heeded anywhere, I would deprecate the disposition to anticipate such issues, or to act upon any predictions of their inevitable necessity. Let the Southern mind and the Northern mind have time to recover from the fever and frenzy of recent struggles; let them be turned once more, and turned together, to the consideration of common interests and common dangers; let them unite in devising means for maintaining an honorable and inviolable neutrality in the wars that are now convulsing the Old World; and let it be the generous rivalry of us all which part of the country shall do most to promote the prosperity and welfare of the whole, which shall exhibit the best fruits of our Republican system, and which shall most worthily illustrate the history of those free institutions which were founded by a common and a glorious ancestry.

These are the views, hastily and imperfectly expressed, which lead me to give my cordial assent to the resolution of your committee. Like yourself, and the gentlemen associated with you, I have formed no new political connection since the Old Whig Party ceased to have a national organization. I have waited patiently in the hope that the condition of that party was only a case of suspended animation; and recent indications confirm me in the belief, that, even if the good old name of Whig shall never again be revived as the proud designation of a dominant National Party, our country will once more, at no very distant day, be found rejoicing in an administration conducted on the same substantial principles which were so long and so nobly advocated by Clay and Webster, which brought Harrison, and Taylor, and Fillmore, and which ought to have brought Scott into the Presidential Chair, and which are still associated with such living names as those of a Crittenden and an Everett, a Bell and a Bates, a Rives and a Kennedy, a Hamilton Fish and a Washington Hunt.

Believe me, Dear Sir, with great regards,
Very faithfully, yours,

(Signed,) ROBERT C. WINTHROP.

The Nicaragua Transit.

"Ion" writes from Washington to the Baltimore *Sun*:

"The refusal of the Nicaraguan Government to alter the Transit treaty, in conformity with the demand of this Government, and the assurances and desire of Gen. Jerez, was not anticipated, but may be explained. I have learned from an apparently authentic source that Gen. Jerez has entirely lost his influence with his Government, on account of his attachment to the Liberal Party, and that upon his return he fell under the suspicion of the Martinez or "servile" party, and was accused of an intent to create a revolution, with filibuster aid. It would seem that the Nicaraguan Government is determined so to aggravate and complicate present difficulties with the United States as either to provoke a war or a formidable filibuster invasion. It is to be doubted, in this state of things, whether the Jerez-Vandyke contract, under which the Johnson-White Nicaragua Transit Company is organized, will be respected by Nicaragua. If the mail service is to be reinstated on the route, it must be under the protection of an armed force."

A Testimonial to Charles Kean.—The London *Spectator*, of the 11th, says:

"On the various stages of the metropolis, there has been nothing like novelty this week; but an announcement has appeared in the public journals which will, doubtless, produce great excitement in theatrical circles. A number of 'old Etonians,' comprising two Dukes, one Marquis, seven Earls, two Viscounts, five 'Lords,' and several illustrious Commoners, among whom is Mr. Gladstone, have formed themselves into a Committee, for the purpose of giving a banquet and a testimonial to Mr. Charles Kean, whom they affectionately designate their 'old school-fellow.' This spontaneous acknowledgement of the high worth of histrionic art, made by a body representing the most aristocratic school in England, is eminently in harmony with the enlightened spirit of the age, and it is hard to say which party is most honored by the movement—the artist who, by the unwearied exercise of his genius for the maintenance of the high drama, has earned for himself a distinction new in the history of the stage, or the 'nobility and gentry' by whom his deserts are so fully appreciated. The Committee, though composed exclusively of Etonians, invite the public generally to join in the demonstration, gracefully claiming that the 'right of acknowledging Mr. Kean's services belong to the nation at large.' The banquet will take place at St. James' Hall, on the 20th of July, with the Earl of Carlisle in the chair."

LAW R[illegible]

Decision in A[illegible]

UNITED STATES DISTRICT C[illegible]

Before Judge Betts.

Joseph Harrison et al. vs. *The Brig [illegible] ment.*—The libelants were seamen on board the [illegible], and obtained a decree against the vessel for the recovery of wages under which the vessel was sold and the proceeds paid into Court. They now applied, by motion, for an order that their decree and costs be satisfied out of the proceeds. This motion was opposed by Felix Mancho, on the ground that he had a suit pending in the Court against the proceeds, in which he proposed to establish certain allegations conducing to show that the libelants are not equitably entitled to their decree for wages against the vessel, or that their original equity therefor was displaced by subsequent acts of their own or of their proctors, or that the whole amount of their wages has been in fact or virtually satisfied to them personally, or to their proctors for their benefit, and, therefore, they have no subsisting right to the proceeds aforesaid.

Held by the Court—That these allegations are most of them too indirect and complicated to afford a valid objection on this motion to the satisfaction of the decree for wages, yet standing in full force on the record. They do not impeach the decree, but put forward collateral equities as reasons why it should not have been originally granted, and if available at all they can probably only be made so by means of proceeding in Chancery. Wherefore it is ordered by the Court that the amount of the said decree and costs be paid by the clerk out of the said proceeds on application therefor by the libelants on notice to the proctor of said Mancho. But the Clerk shall take evidence, if offered, on the part of said Mancho, proving an actual payment to the libelants or to their proctors for their benefit, of the amount of the decree or any part thereof, which evidence may be submitted to the determination of the Court.

For the motion, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict; in opposition, Mr. Manning.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, JULY 1.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part II.*—Short Causes.—Nos. 1666, 3790, 4094, 4567, 4067, 2526, 4387, 4554, 4010, 4589, 4500, 4402, 4539, 2947, 1991.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

Mary F. Trust vs. *Joseph W. Trust.*—Order of reference to Charles Stuart, Esq., to take proof of the alleged cruelty on the one side and the alleged adultery on the other, and to report testimony and his opinion thereon, and to inquire into all matters relating to alimony and report thereon.

Same vs. *Same.*—Petition for alimony denied without costs, and with liberty to renew the application after the proofs shall be taken under the order of reference.

Rosalie Hardenbrook vs. *Wm. H. Hardenbrook.*—Divorce granted—custody of children to the mother,—with opportunity to the father to see them.

Malvina F. Ray vs. *F. M. Ray et al.*—Injunction granted to prevent executor from disposing of the estate of the deceased, except in payment of debts or funeral charges, until the question of the validity of the second marriage, during the life of the first wife shall have been tried and determined, or until the further order of the Court.

CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Gould

IMPORTANT EJECTMENT SUIT—$300,000 WORTH OF CITY PROPERTY IN QUESTION FOR A DEBT OF $1,700.

Baker vs. *Pentz.*—In 1829, one Joseph Gunsaul owned about 21 acres of land in the Twelfth Ward, of this City, lying south of the Hamilton residence. On the 8th of December, 1829, Gunsaul confessed judgment in favor of W. B. Walton, one of the firm of Peck, Walton & Co. then doing business in Front-street for $1,764 48.

In the year 1837 one R. Beeker came to an attorney in this City, named Hunt, and got him to issue execution on this judgment, upon which the Sheriff sold the 21 acres, then worth $30,000, now worth probably $300,000, for the sum of $1,100 to one Wm. R. Trenells, who assigned his purchase to one Osborne, who took the Sheriff's deed in July, 1838.

Defendant in this suit traces back his title to Osborne, and the plaintiff traces his back to Gunsaul. The defendant did not enter upon this land until 1848, and this suit was commenced in 1849.

It is claimed by plaintiff that the judgment above referred to was paid off in April, 1833, and he offered in evidence the books of the firm of Peck, Walton & Co., showing that all claims of that firm were satisfied. Defendant's counsel objected to the admission of this evidence, but it was allowed, and the books of the firm showed unequivocally that the account was squared. It was also shown by letters from Peck, Walton & Co. to A. L. Linn, an eminent lawyer in Schenectady, that he was authorized to collect the debt, and did so, but Gunsaul received no "satisfaction of judgment."

This suit tests the question upon a part only of this land, but the issues in the other cases are about the same. Peck and Walton died in 1857 and 1851 respectively, and thus their testimony is lost, but Emanuel Gunsaul testifies that he paid the remainder due on the judgment and a mortgage *by direction of Walton* to one Degraw. Defendant however stands on the record, and having given a consideration of about $8,900 for the portion they possess, claim that they are protected both in law and equity.

The Court charged the Jury that the sole question for them to decide was whether the debt for which this judgment was given *had been paid*; a receipt or release was not material. But if the payment to Degraw was made merely to obtain *his* release, or if it was the *consideration* of a release, it would not relieve against purchasers in good faith.

E. F. Bullard and J. Brotherson, for plaintiffs; Cowles & Jones, for defendants.

Verdict for plaintiff, except as regards one lot.

COL. COLT AND HIS AMANUENSIS.

Edward S. Boyd vs. *Samuel Colt.*—This was an action by the plaintiff to recover $2,136 86, for services as "private secretary, amanuensis and grammarian" to the defendant, alleged to have been rendered during the years 1853-4, and for $145 20 passage money home from London, where the labor was performed.

The complaint claimed that to be amanuensis and grammarian to Col. Colt for the time alleged, was worth $3,593 70, $1,456 84 having been paid.

The answer avers that it is not true that the plaintiff was in his employ as stated in the complaint, and that the allegation of the complaint fixing the salary for the services rendered, was wholly at variance with the truth and the terms of the contract between the parties. The answer also states that the plaintiff was employed in the pistol factory of the defendant in London, as general bookkeeper and clerk, at a salary of £200, or $1,000 per annum, and that he received this amount and $450 over, for which the plaintiff asks judgment.

On the trial, the plaintiff testified that he was sent for by Colonel Colt to join him in England, and that he went without any specific agreement as to his salary; that he found the books, or rather accounts, (there being no books kept before he arrived,) in a state of terrible confusion. He had to work from 7½ A. M. till midnight for a long time. He also wrote the defendant's private letters. Defendant was unable, he alleged, to write a respectable letter.

Plaintiff's counsel offered certain letters of Colonel Colt in evidence, to show that he did not know how to spell or express himself properly, but the Court excluded them.

Counsel wished to show a letter addressed by Col. Colt to a certain right hon. gentleman, but the Court said it was of no more consequence than if addressed to a Red Republican. [Laughter.]

Q.—Did you conduct the amatory correspondence of Col. Colt?

Objected to.

The Court excluded the question, saying it was quite clear that the witness conducted the private correspondence of defendant, and his love affairs were of no consequence.

On cross-examination, witness said he was a professional accountant, and did not work for less than $15 a day. Accountants *made* book-keepers—there was a great difference between the two. He had opposed the renewal of Colt's patent at Washington.

Counsel read a letter from the plaintiff to Col. Colt informing the latter that he was opposing his patent, and stating where the Colonel or his lawyers could "see him."

Judge GOULD said he supposed the plaintiff was open to an offer on the subject.

The plaintiff further testified that Col. Colt's business amounted to $2,000,000 or $3,000,000 per annum. Case still pending.

Eveleth & Bissell for plaintiff; George D. Sargeant for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Pierrepont.

Samuel E. Guild, administrator, vs. *Henry Taylor.* This was an action by the plaintiff, as administrator of Benjamin H. Benjamin, to recover the amount of eight promissory notes for $250 each, made in 1846, by William Taylor, deceased, and defendant jointly, and payable to Park Benjamin, the poet, lecturer, and real estate agent, of this City. The notes came into the possession of Benjamin H. Benjamin, a brother of the payee, then in the Austrian army, by transfer, who subsequently died, and the plaintiff, as his administrator, brought suit against William Taylor, now deceased, in 1850, on the same notes now in action. Upon the trial of that suit it appeared that each of the notes had been materially altered, after their execution, by the insertion of the words "with interest at 6 per cent." It was, however, shown that the interpolation was made by a stranger to the notes, a person having no interest in them; and upon such testimony regarding the alteration, the Judge directed the jury to find a verdict for the plaintiff, leaving the question of the effect of the alteration subject to the opinion of the Court, as a matter of law.

On appeal to the General Term that verdict was set aside, and a new trial granted on the ground that in order to entitle the plaintiff to recover on the notes he should have proved on the trial that the alteration was made without the knowledge or assent of the payee. Meanwhile, William Taylor died, and the present action was brought to recover the amount of the notes from the defendant as joint maker.

Mr. Park Benjamin, the payee, was now put upon the stand, in accordance with the opinion of the Court granting a new trial, and testified that he knew nothing of the alteration of the notes; and the other facts being proven, verdict was rendered for the amount of the notes, with interest, $3,600.

F. H. Upton, for plaintiff; Dayton & Todd, for defendant.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Woodruff.

Catharine N. Forrest vs. *Edwin Forrest.*—The defendant moved yesterday to take depositions *de bene esse*, regarding the character and conduct of his late wife, the plaintiff, with a view to reducing or avoiding alimony. Granted, with $10 costs to be included in the cause, defendant to bear the whole expense of taking the depositions.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Bowden vs. *Collins.*—The following is the opinion of the Court in this case:

BRADY, J.: The defendant by the terms of his lease was not obliged to pay rent until the premises hired were put in tenantable order and condition. The [illegible] premises w[illegible] [illegible]le, and the evidence [illegible] sufficient. The smok[illegible] have proceeded from some fault [illegible] the defendant, and he should have made out his [illegible] beyond a reasonable doubt. He did not present [illegible] testimony sufficient to negative the effect of that of the witness Peck, who was a builder, and whose testimony is positive. On the evidence the judgment of the Justice was probably given, and cannot be disturbed as either unwarranted by want of sufficient proof to sustain it, or as clearly against the weight of evidence within the rule applicable in such cases. It is necessary, however, to consider two exceptions taken by the defendant.

He offered, in evidence, the record of a judgment in his favor in the Court below, rendered in an action brought to recover a previous month's rent of the same premises. The plaintiff objecting, the Court excluded the record. Doubtless the defendant designed to establish, by this record, that his defence was akin to that interposed in this action, and that he succeeded because the premises had not been put in good order and condition; but the record was, nevertheless, properly excluded. If the offer of the judgment had been followed by proof, or an offer of proof, that the premises had not been repaired or put in tenantable order, or that the plaintiff had done nothing to alter their condition since that judgment, I think the record might have been admitted as bearing upon the defence, although even that is questionable. The judgment was not, however, on a point sought to be litigated in this suit, and was not *res judicata* (Boughton *vs.* Dias, 3 Denio, 238) The question must necessarily have been, whether the premises were in tenantable order during the month for which the rent was claimed. For these reasons the exceptions stated were not well taken. The defendant also offered in evidence a receipt for $100, given by the plaintiff for that amount of money paid him by defendant, and which was to remain in his hands as security for the rent. It was properly excluded by the justice as irrelevant. It had no bearing upon the question at issue, and was not a bar to the plaintiff's right of action. He was not obliged either by law or by the terms of the receipt to apply the sum received by him to any particular month's rent, or to resort to it until he had exhausted the remedy provided by law to enforce the agreement of the defendant. If the defendant had set upon his answer that there was no necessity for the action in consequence of the deposit made, and thus, or in any other mode, placed this fact before the Court, by way of tender of the amount claimed, it would become necessary to consider how far the facts would operate as a tender of the sum demanded. Without such a feature it is very clear that the rejected testimony was not admissible, and that there is nothing in the appeal which would justify us in disturbing the finding of the Court below. Judgment affirmed.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices McCarthy, Maynard and Thompson.

William A. Coit vs. *Christian S. Delavan.*—This was an appeal from a judgment. The facts on which the appeal chiefly turned were that in 1857 one E. J. Powers and defendant made an agreement to exchange land of Powers' in Brooklyn for certain lands of defendant. Powers was to convey free and clear of incumbrances, and was to give a deed with full covenants. The conveyance was to be made on the 31st of December, and the damages for either party's default were fixed at $500.

After this agreement (which was in writing) was made, a verbal modification was agreed on, to the effect that, instead of Powers giving a deed to Delevan, he should return the deed by which he held the property to one Beers, from whom he (Powers) had purchased it, and that Beers should make out and deliver a new deed to Mrs. Millie D. Powers, wife of E. J. Powers, and Mrs. Powers should convey to the sister of defendant. The object of this arrangement was that there were judgments against Powers; and as the deed to him from Beers had never been recorded, and had in fact, as Powers stated, been made in his name by mistake, whereas it should have been made to his wife, it was thought that by canceling the deed from Beers to Mr. Powers, and taking a new deed from Beers to Mrs. Powers, and then letting her convey to defendant's sister, who would take without notice that there had ever been a conveyance to Powers, the lien of the judgments against Powers would be avoided.

On the day for performance, Powers tendered a deed pursuant to this parol understanding, but Delevan, having learned as he alleged that there had been misrepresentations made to him respecting the value of the property, and respecting the time the mortgages on it had to run, and as to the conveyance by Beers to Powers, being, by mistake, absented himself from the place appointed for performance. Powers then assigned to Coit his claim for the $500 damages, and Coit brought this suit.

On the trial the Judge refused to receive evidence by the testimony of E. J. Powers that there were any judgments against him, and rendered judgment for the plaintiff. The defendant appealed to the general term. The appeal was argued by E. C. Delevan and Benjamin Vaughan Abbott for the appellant, and S. E. Church for the respondent.

The Court reversed the judgment and ordered a new trial, costs to abide event.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 30, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 57 bbls. Ashes, 7,774 bbls Flour, 230 bbls. Rye Flour, 645 sacks Corn Meal, 100 bushels Wheat, 5,900 bushels Corn, 1,412 bushels Rye, 3,338 bushels Oats, 500 bushels Malt, 419 pkgs. Provisions, and 292 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been made, to-day, of 50 bbls. Pots at $5 25, and 18 bbls. Pearls, at $5 81¼ ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quite sparingly dealt in to-day, sales having been confined to 50 bags Rio at 12c.; and 50 bags Maracaibo at 11¾c.@12c. ⅌ lb.

Stock of Coffee in New-York, July 1.

	1858.	1859.
Bahia, bags	8,100	—
Ceylon, bags	—	4,472
Costa Rica, bags	557	2,371
Jamaica, bags	—	250
Java, pkgs	2,018	60,655
Laguayra, bags	4,287	343
Maracaibo, bags	7,677	10,763
Rio and Santos, bags	14,794	34,571
Savanilla, bags	414	—
Singapore, mats	—	3,948
St. Domingo, bags	3,000	—
Total, pkgs	40,847	117,373

COTTON—Has been in limited request to-day, at unchanged prices. Sales 250 bales, including Middling Upland at 11⅝c. ⅌ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more inquired for to-day, and with reduced supplies of really desirable lots, especially fresh ground available, prices have improved slightly. Inferior and very common qualities have been freely offered, but the demand for such has been limited, and prices are irregular. Sales have been reported to-day of 9,350 bbls.

Unsound Flour	$4 00@ 5 25
Standard Superfine State	5 45@ 5 90
Extra State	5 95@ 6 30
Standard Superfine Western	5 50@ 6 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 05@ 8 05
Extra Ohio, very poor to choice shipping	6 20@ 6 60
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 65@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 25@ 6 45
Extra Genesee	6 80@ 9 00
Low to choice Extra Missouri	6 35@ 9 75
Low to very choice extra Tennessee	6 70@ 9 75

Southern Flour is in more request, to-day, and is quite stiffly held; sales have been reported of 1,750 bbls., in lots, at $6 35@$7 for mixed brands, and $7 10@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues very dull, at $4@$4 75 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly at $3 95@$4 for Jersey, and $4 30@$4 35 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in very limited request at irregular prices; sales to-day have been confined to small lots, including prime to very choice white Michigan at $1 75@$1 78; fair to good red Western (Winter) at $1 45; good white Southern at $1 70; and red do. at $1 56; and new do. at $1 65, ⅌ bushel. Corn is moderately inquired for, partly for shipment, at strengthening prices; sales to-day 24,000 bushels at 87c.@88c. for yellow Jersey and Southern; 86c.@90c. for fair to very choice white Southern; and 82c.@86c. for old and new mixed and yellow Western, ⅌ bushel. Rye continues in slack request, at 88c.@90c. ⅌ bushel. Barley is dull and nominal. Oats are in request, including Canada at 47c.@48c.; Western, 46c.@47½c.; State, 42c.@45c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 40c.@43c. ⅌ bushel.

FRUIT—Sales by auction to-day 1,510 boxes Palermo and Sorrento Oranges at $1@$1 70; with 1,360 boxes do. Lemons at 95c.@$1 80 ⅌ box.

HAY—Sales to-day 500 bales, North River at 65c.@70c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in limited request to-day at 10c.@15c. for last year's crop, and 4c.@8c. for old, ⅌ lb.

METALS—The business, in this line, in June, Mr. JOSEPH BYRNE notices thus: "In consequence of the usual dullness at this season, the transactions during the month past closed, were unimportant. The market is very firm at our quotations, notwithstanding the desire to effect sales; and, as current rates are not remunerative—nor pay proportionately to the import cost—we anticipate that the early Fall demand will realize a general improvement."

Imports, Foreign, June, 1859.

Iron, Bar and bundle, tons	5,528
Iron, Sheet, bundles	16,317
Iron, Pig, tons	1,471
Tin and Terneplate, boxes	53,385

The closing quotations are as follows: Copper, Refined Ingot, 21½c., cash; Iron, Refined Staffordshire Bar, $55, six months; Iron, Welsh Bar, $45, six months; Iron, Sheet, doubles, 3½c., six months; Iron, Russia, first quality, 11½c., six months; Iron, Scotch Pig, $24, six months; Lead, Spanish, 5½c., cash; Tin, Government Banca, 31½c., cash; Tinplate, I. E. Charcoal, $9 12½, six months; Tinplate, I. E. Coke, $7 50, six months; Spelter, Silesian, 5¼c., 6 months; Zinc, Messelmann, 7½c., six months.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 475 hhds., part Clayed Cuba, for distillery, at 20c. ⅌ gallon.

Stock of Molasses in New-York, July 1:

	1858.	1859.
Cuba Muscovado, hhds	4,010	6,563
Clayed Cuba, hhds	1,526	3,728
Porto Rico, hhds	1,020	1,929
Total, hhds	6,588	12,220
Total, bbls	4,582	*6,228

*This amount includes 3,557 bbls. New-Orleans and 2,671 bbls. Cuba Muscovado.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is dull and nominal. Sales have been made of 850 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 44c.@44½c. and 45c. ⅌ gallon, and 400 bbls. Virgin Resin at $4 25@$5 ⅌ 280 lbs. Tar has not varied.

OILS—Have been in very moderate request at previous figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in fair demand at, however, unsettled prices. Sales have been reported of 1,600 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $16 12½ for Mess, and $12 75 [illegible] to-day, [illegible] tcs. and bbls., in [illegible] common to prime, at 11c.@11½c. ⅌ lb. [illegible] continues in request at former rates. Sales 400 [illegible], in lots, at $9@$13 for repacked Western Mess; [illegible] 50@$15 50 for fair to choice extra do.; $8@$9 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. Prime, ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $17@$25 ⅌ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$18 ⅌ bbl. Butter continues very quiet at 14c.@18c. for State; 11c.@15c. for Ohio, ⅌ lb. New Cheese is dull, at from 3c.@9c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Has been in fair demand at full prices; sales 300 tcs., chiefly within a range of from $4 25@$5 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Sales 36 bbls. Jamaica Ginger, on private terms.

SUGARS—Have been very quiet; sales, to-day, having been confined to 121 hhds. and 85 bbls. Porto Rico, at 6½c.@7½c.; and 69 hhds. New-Orleans, at 6¼c.@6¾c. ⅌ lb.

Stock of Sugar in New-York, July 1:

	1858.	1859.
Cuba, hhds	32,352	64,755
English Island, hhds	—	1,248
New-Orleans, hhds	1,716	2,154
Porto Rico, hhds	2,601	12,502
Texas, hhds	150	439
Melado, hhds	2,526	2,235
Total, hhds	39,345	83,333
Total, bags	15,000	50,005
Total, boxes	19,411	24,723

TALLOW—Sales, to-day, 6,500 lbs. prime, part at 10¾c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 300 bbls., at 25¾c.@26c.@26¼c.; the latter rate for a lot of 150 bbls. best Ohio, ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 6,000 bushels Corn, in ship's bags, at 3d.; 300 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 3s.; 50 bbls. Pork at 9d.; and, by steamer, 500 boxes Cheese at 30s. For London, 70 tcs. Rice at 17s. 6d. For Glasgow, 300 bbls. Resin on private terms. A vessel from Bic to London, Deals, at 80s.

INSTRUCTION.

THE EXAMINATION OF THE STUDENTS of the Free Academy will take place from June 27 to July 1, inclusive, at the Academy, corner of 23d-st. and Lexington-av.

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ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 920 BROADWAY. F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Ladies' classes from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For further information apply to F. MARTINELLI.

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LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON WEDNESDAY AFternoon, on the 3:20 Poughkeepsie train of the Hudson River Railroad, between Chambers-st and Sing Sing, a pocket-book containing the following notes:

P. B. McKelvey, dated Albany, March 3, at 4 months, payable at the Bank of the Capital, for $142 87.

Seaton, Sharp & Co. dated Maysville, May 18 at 6 months, payable at the Bank of America, New-York, for $210 33.

Edward Phalon, dated New-York, April 25, at 6 mos., payable at the Broadway Bank, to the order of D. A. Sweet, for $331.

D. Murphy & Co., dated Hamilton, C. W., May 13 at 6 months, payable at C. M. Connolly & Co.'s New-York, for $255 75.

Ritt & Hofner, dated Buffalo, N. Y., June 6, at 4 mos., payable at Bank of America, New-York, for $578 29.

Certificate for 25 shares of Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, preferred stock, to P. Rennie, dated March 6, 1858.

Certificate for 15 shares of Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, preferred stock, dated March 3, 1858, with a number of other notes, checks and valuable papers. The public are hereby cautioned against receiving or negotiating the same. The above reward will be paid to any one leaving the said pocketbook and all its contents with P. CUMMING, Esq., Accountant, Broadway Savings Bank.

LOST—THIS MORNING, PASSING THROUGH Broadway from the Astor House to Wall-st., TWO KENOSHA CITY BONDS of $1,000 each, being Nos. 80 and 130. Also, FOUR MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD BONDS of $500 each, being Nos. 432, 655, 656 and 959. The public are cautioned against purchasing said Bonds, as payment has been stopped. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving said Bonds at the People's Bank.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1859.

LOST OR STOLEN—CERTIFICATES OF THE capital stock of the Rogers' Locomotive and Machine Works of Paterson, N. J., No. 15 for fifty shares; No 29 Sixty-three shares, in name of MORRIS K. JESUP. The public are hereby cautioned against receiving or negotiating the same. M. K. JESUP & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000—PARTNER WANTED—TO ENgage in a manufacturing business, done for cash, which has paid a net profit of from $5,000 to $8,000 per year for the past eight years. A person of strict integrity, willing to devote his attention to the business, will find this a fine opportunity, as the business is easily managed. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address WM. H. WORTH, Box No. 155 *Times* Office, New-York.

FOR SALE—A CUTLER AND GRINDING ESTABlishment, with four-horse engine and six-horse boiler, one forge and all the other machinery, tools and fixtures, with the good will of the trade, which is of eight years standing; three men are employed at present, and the business can be increased to advantage. The proprietor wishes to retire on account of age. A. HAUGH, No. 2 Mechanic's Block, Union-st., New-Haven, Conn.

$20,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

$1,000.—WANTED—A PARTY TO TAKE one-half interest in a new and valuable invention, by which a large income can be derived without risk. Its utility and importance will at once become apparent on investigation. Call immediately, at No. 429 Broadway, corner of Howard st., Room No. 36.

HOTEL FOR SALE—THE LEASE AND FURniture of a first-class hotel situated in one of the most flourishing towns in Connecticut, and on the main railroad route from New-York to Boston. House well furnished and doing a good business; will be sold cheap if applied for soon, as the owner has other business. No agents need apply. Apply at the American Hotel, Jersey City.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—A SMALL REtail drug store, well located for business, will be sold low for cash. Apply to HENRY R. HAYDOCK, No. 89 Beekman-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE COUNTRY OR Brooklyn for two smart, trustworthy and capable servants; one is a very good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer, makes first-rate bread, biscuit, pies, &c; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or children's nurse. Are girls of excellent character, very neat and obliging, of respectable appearance, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A STEADY CAPABLE WOMAN, a situation in a private family as cook; understands all kinds of meats and soups, poultry, game, and pastry; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; understands the management of a dairy, or would do a little washing; has excellent City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 39 East 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse; is fully capable of taking care of children from their birth; is also a competent person in case of sickness, and is willing to make herself generally useful. No objections to the country; the best of City reference. Call, for three days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and to assist at washing and ironing or would do housework for a small family; has no objections to the country. Call between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 70 East 15th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girls, situations; one as first-rate cook; understands baking and pastry; no objections to the country for the Summer and to return in the Fall with the family. The other as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 76 West 24th-st, near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A TRUSTWORthy, economical and highly-recommended girl, as cook and laundress, or general servant; is a good cook, and a most superior washer and ironer, neat, and an obliging girl, and will try to please. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF REFINEMENT AND education, a situation as companion or governess. No salary desired, only a pleasant home. References unexceptionable. Address Box No. 1,383 Post-office, Detroit, Michigan.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation in a private family as chambermaid and seamstress, and also a perfect nurse for children: no objection to City or country. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS SEAMSTRESS, BY a respectable young girl; can cut and fit children's dresses; has no objection to the country; can give City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 192 7th-av., third floor, front room, between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, in a small private family, no objection to the country, good City reference. Inquire at No. 62 West 20th st. between 6th and 7th-avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a first class cook and baker; understands her business in all its branches; is capable of taking proper charge of a kitchen. Can be seen at No. 91 3d-av., near 13th-st. The best of reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as first-rate cook; an excellent baker; would go for the season to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 Spring-st., between Mott and Mulberry sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, nurse and seamstress, or seamstress only, by a young woman well recommended. Also by a good cook. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., a little west of Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as laundress in a small family, or chambermaid and assist in the washing. Best of reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 73 West 15th-st.; six doors from 6th av., at the Dressmaker's sign.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook; understands all kinds of French cooking, pastry, creams and preserves. Good City references. Inquire at No. 71 West 15th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class waitress, or as chambermaid and to take care of children; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 97 12th st., west of 5th av.

WANTED.—A LADY ABOUT LEAVING TOWN, wishes to get a good place for an excellent servant as chambermaid and waitress. No objection to go into the country. Apply at No. 9 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED woman as monthly nurse; can come well recommended; no objections to the country. For further particulars, call at No. 237 Spring st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.—THE LADIES AND employing public generally are informed that a good supply of superior servants—German, English, Scotch, Irish, and others, with first-class recommendations, can be obtained daily at the Broadway Institute, No. 414 Broadway, up stairs. This Institution—7 years established—is conducted by an English lady and gentleman, on strictly honorable principles. The promptest attention paid to orders for city or country.
J. DICKINS, Proprietor.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c—call at the large INSTITUTE and HOME OF DOMESTICS, No. 138 11th-st, corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGlish, Irish, and every other kind of servants, together with an English Protestant wet nurse, may be obtained at the offices Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

A DRESSMAKER WISHES A FEW MORE customers, for whom she can cut and make ladies' dresses, by the day or otherwise, either at home or out. Address No. 218 West 25th st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman and plain gardener; understands his business well; no objections to the country. Also, by a young man as general farmer; understands the care of horses, milking cows, and farming generally; is not afraid of work; wages moderate. Call at No 519 Broadway, up stairs, third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single young man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses in this country and in the old country; is a most competent groom and trusty driver; is not afraid of work; can give the best of City references from his former and last employer. Address M. E., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as light porter in a store, or as wrapper-writer in a newspaper office, and would be willing to make himself generally useful. Writes a good running hand, and has references for application and industry. Address J. C., Box 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man who thoroughly understands the care of horses in all its branches; can take care of a small vegetable garden; has no objection to City or country; the best of reference from his last place. Address C. F., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE YOUNG man, as coachman and groom; knows his duty well; would be willing to assist in gardening and make himself generally useful; has the best of reference from his last employer. Address M. E., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A SITUATION IN a private family; is a very good driver, and every way capable. Call on WM. SEIGEE, Saddler and Harness-maker, corner Broadway and 12th-st., for two days, for T. B.

WANTED—BY A BOY, A SITUATION FOR MAKing cigars, with a Protestant American gentleman. He has a little experience in the business, and can be well recommended. None but Americans need apply, at No. 108 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man, with four years reference, as coachman and gardener, is a steady driver, understands the care of horses thoroughly; is also a good gardener, and is willing to make himself useful. Apply at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER'S SITUATION, BY A young man 26 years of age, who thoroughly understands his business. Address J. A., Box No. 111 *Times* Office

A BOOKKEEPER DESIRES A SITUATION; is conversant with the most approved systems of double entry; has also considerable experience as cashier. City references given. Address A. A., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

A FIRST-RATE PRACTICAL GARDENER is now ready for an engagement. Apply to C. M. SAXTON, No. 25 Park row, New-York.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWELVE EXPERIENCED MEN TO work on a farm near the City, for the supply of a public house, scouring, milking, &c.; also a family of grown persons to move into a house, furnished or unfurnished, steady work by the year; also one thorough going managing man. Inquire at No. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY IN NEW-Brighton, a middle aged man, experienced as butler and waiter; none need apply but those who can give unexceptionable references from their last employer for ability, honesty and sobriety. Apply, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, at No. 343 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN THE STATIONERY and paper trade, in this City; one well acquainted with the business, and large experience. To such a good and permanent situation is offered. Address STATIONER, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AN EXPERIENCED girl for general housework, neat and tidy, with unexceptionable reference, to go with a lady to the country for the Summer; also, a nurse and seamstress. Apply at No. 29 Sidney-place, Brooklyn, between 9 and 10 A. M.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER, BY an importing dry goods house; none need apply who cannot give best of City reference both as to character and ability. Address A. & B., Box 1,174 Post-office.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE COOK, WASHER AND ironer, in a large family, 30 miles from New-York. To such only will be given fair wages. Apply at No. 12 Grove-st, New-York.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN TO TAKE the charge of our white goods and linen departments. Apply only by letter, and state references, PHELPS, BLISS & CO., Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A CLERK WHO HAS HAD SOME EXperience in a Retail Hardware store. Apply at No. 461 6th av.

WANTED—A THOROUGH, PRACTICAL COMPOSITOR. Address ASBURY, Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COLORED WOMAN FOR LAUNdress and chambermaid: one that can bring the best of testimonials from her last place. Apply at 125 2d-av.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG LADIES TO LEARN dress making. Paid while learning. None but good sewers need apply. No. 729 8th av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STRAW HATS.
CLOSING OUT SALES.

The undersigned is now closing out the balance of his large stock of Summer Hats to the City and country Retail Trade, at about First Cost. The assortment embraces full lines of Palm-Leaf, Canada, Canton, English, German, Swiss, Leghorn, Panama, Maracaibo and other braids, at prices ranging from 75 cents to $36 per dozen. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

DAVID S. WILLIAMS,
Nos. 105 and 107 Chambers and 89 and 91 Reade-sts.

THE
GREAT WONDER
OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.
PROFESSOR WOOD'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE

Says the St. Louis (Mo.) *Democrat*: "Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the Press:"

BATH, Maine, Jan. 20, 1858.

PROFESSOR O. J. WOOD & CO.:

Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife at the age of fifty-two, has used it with same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am, truly yours,

A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New-Orleans in 1854. I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

AARONS RUN, Ky., Nov. 30, 1858.

PROFESSOR O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: I would certainly be doing you a great injustice not to make known to the world, the wonderful, as well as the unexpected result I have experienced from using ONE bottle of your Hair Restorative. After using every kind of Restoratives extant, but without success, and finding my head nearly destitute of hair. I was finally induced to try a bottle of your Hair Restorative. Now, candor and justice compels me to announce to whomsoever may read this, that I now possess a new and beautiful growth of hair, which I pronounce richer and handsomer than the original was. I will therefore take occasion to recommend this invaluable remedy to ALL who may feel the necessity of it

Respectfully yours, REV. S. ALLEN BROCK.

P. S.—This testimonial of my approbation for your valuable medicine (as you are aware of) is unsolicited; but if you think it worthy a place among the rest, insert it if you wish, if not, destroy and say nothing.

Yours, &c., Rev. S. A. B.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least 20 per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 a bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

"OLD DOMINION"
COFFEE AND TEA POTS.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH PATENTS
FOR SALE.

The undersigned having secured letters patent in England and France on the "Old Dominion" Coffee and Tea Pots, offer for sale the entire right of manufacture in those countries. These Patents were obtained through Messrs. Munn & Co., of New-York, and are in all respects right.

The opportunity here presented for the establishment in England and France of a new manufacture is a rare one and certain to yield a large return to any enterprising capitalist. The intrinsic excellence of the article, its extensive sale in this country, and its almost world-wide popularity, give to the patents in England and France a real value, and insure a quick introduction, a rapid demand and a large sale.

Duplicates of dies, presses, &c., used in the manufacture of the "Old Dominion" Coffee and Tea Pots will be furnished the purchasers of the patents if desired, at a small advance beyond cost, and all required information be given as to the production and sale. The English and French Patents will be sold together, or separate, as may be desired. Address

ARTHUR, BURNAM & GILROY,
Nos. 117 and 119 South 10th-st., Philadelphia, or
WAITE & SENER,
Fredericksburgh, Va.,
Joint owners of the English and French Patents of "Old Dominion" Coffee and Tea Pots.

PERFECT WATCHES,

Made by B. J. Warner & Fred Marshaal, of London, unsurpassed for time and durability, having received the approbation of the Royal Polytechnic Institute, of London, for sale by W. EVERTSON SMITH, No. 15 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

PATENT MANGLES,

New and second hand, for sale cheap. They supersede smoothing-irons, doing as much work as six women. Manufactured by DUNCAN, WEST & SHARP,
No. 51 Beekman-st., New-York.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY MAN WHO
KEEPS A HORSE, COW, SHEEP, OR PIG.
THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE.
Offices at No. 174 Greenwich st., New-York.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank-Book Manufacturers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

A NEW COPYING MACHINE.—NO MORE hand-copying; will copy at the rate of 300 pages an hour, old or new writing; produces fac similes, obviating comparison or alterations. Can be seen in daily operation at No. 79 Cedar st., head of second flight of stairs. Price only $20 and $25.

IF YOU WISH TO PLEASE YOUR WIFE, take home one of Rowe's or Giffin's Patent Ice Breakers. It will soon save its cost in ice, and will not injure the refrigerator. For sale by all hardware dealers. Manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 229 Pearl-st., and No. Kilby-st., Boston.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES.—ARCHITECTURAL designs complete, $5 each, by JOHN GAYNOR, Architect of numerous commodious and picturesque buildings during 12 years in and about New-York. Office No. 182 Broadway, corner of John-st.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE—A SECONDhand steam engine, of about 15 horse power, and boilers, all complete for immediate use. Inquire of the subscribers, at the factory, corner of Hudson and 14th sts., or 251 Broadway, New-York. S. C. HERRING & CO.

GAS, GAS, GAS.—PROF. PUSEY MANUFACtures his own Gas, and visitors can witness the operation. The inflation commences at 11 A. M. The Balloon ascends at 4 P. M.

BRITANNIA TABLE AND TEA SPOONS.—A handsome article, suitable for pic nic parties, very cheap and good, in quantities to suit.
WM. S. MURRAY, No. 22 John-st.

A HINT.—THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PLACE to buy all kinds of Groceries and Provision, at wholesale or retail, is at THOMAS R. AGNEW'S, No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK.

OFFICE OF ARCHITECT-IN-CHIEF,
5th-av. at 79th-st.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Thursday, 7th day of July next, at 12 M., for earth-filling on the lower portion of the Park adjoining the 5th and 8th avs.

1. Adjoining the 8th-av., from 59th-st. to near 62d-st., extending within the Park from 200 to 475 feet from the Avenue, and embracing about 32,000 cubic yards, more or less. 17,000 cubic yards of said quantity is required to be delivered within these limits, and as shall be directed by the Architect in Chief, before the 1st of September next.

2. Adjoining the 5th-av., from near 60th st. to 65th-st., extending within the Park from 100 to 650 feet, and embracing about 70,000 cubic yards, more or less; 18,000 cubic yards of said quantity is required to be delivered within these limits, and as shall be directed by the Architect-in-Chief, before the 1st of September next.

The work to be commenced by the 1st of August and completed by the 1st of October next.

Monthly estimates will be made as the work progresses, and 15 per cent. of the value of the same, at contract prices, will be retained until the whole is completed. Specifications of the manner of performing the work, together with any other information desired, will be furnished at this office, on and after TUESDAY, July 5, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

Proposals should be accompanied by the names of two responsible persons as security for the faithful performance of the work.

The Commissioners of the Central Park reserve the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Earth-filling," and addressed "To the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park."

FRED. LAW OLMSTED,
Architect in-Chief and Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1859.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of VANVLECK, READ & DREXEL, was, on the 30th day of June, 1859, dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding business will be settled by either partner at No. 40 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1859.

JASPER T. VANVLECK,
WILLIAM G. READ,
FRANCIS M. DREXEL,
FRANCIS A. DREXEL,
ANTHONY J. DREXEL,
JOSEPH W. DREXEL.

The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership, for the transaction of a General Banking and Collection Business, under the name and firm of READ, DREXEL & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank Building.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1859.

WILLIAM G. READ, } Of New-York.
ROBERT WINTHROP, }
FRANCIS M. DREXEL, } Of Philadelphia.
FRANCIS A. DREXEL, }
ANTHONY J. DREXEL, }
JOSEPH W. DREXEL. }

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between CHARLES F. COLT and JOHN C. WHITTELSEY, under the name and firm of COLT & WHITTELSEY, is this day dissolved.

NEW-YORK, June 27, 1859. CHARLES F. COLT.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Massanielo—Shocking Events.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—She Stoops to Conquer—The Omnibus.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Keller Troupe—Rory O'More—Married Rake.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Temptation—Lesson for Husbands.

BOWERY THEATRE—Hamlet—Serious Family—Macbeth—Lottery Ticket.

NATIONAL THEATRE—Siege of Rochelle—The Ape of the Phillipine Islands—Robbers of the Forest.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—The Magic Well.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy.

PALACE GARDEN—Promenade Concerts.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—Ethiopian Entertainments,

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas............	3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and	3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....5½ A. M. and	4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad......5½ A. M. and	2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.........................	5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Ocean Queen*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, July 2, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The news by the *Arabia* arrived here last evening. To correspondence, and to detailed extracts from European journals, we devote a large portion of space.

The ex-Minister to Spain, Mr. Dodge, has published a card, in which he says that while the prospect of acquiring Cuba by purchase under present circumstances is inauspicious, he has never even intimated that the proposition in any way involved the honor of Spain, or that the purchase might not at a future period be effected. He believes that the course recommended by the President will lead to the consummation of that object by an honorable negotiation.

We have not yet received the full particulars of the late disaster on the Michigan Southern Railroad, but the telegraphic dispatches which reach us daily render it certain that the first accounts of the occurrence were not exaggerated, but rather fall short of the actual truth. Up to yesterday afternoon thirty-eight bodies had been recovered, and it was expected that still others would be found buried in the quicksands at the place of the accident, or carried by the current far down the stream. The remains of the unrecognized dead have been buried at Milwaukee.

The Maine Democratic State Convention, for the nomination of candidates for State officers and delegates to the Charleston Convention, assembled at Bangor yesterday. The Administration element predominated, though the Anti-Administration men succeeded in securing a majority of the Committee on Resolutions, and the platform adopted, consequently, partakes somewhat of the Douglas doctrines. Menasseh H. Smith, recognized as the Administration candidate, received the nomination for Governor on the second ballot. The four delegates chosen to represent the Charleston Convention are equally divided on the questions which at present distract the Democracy.

The Board of Aldermen last evening authorized the further issue of $466,666 66 of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, transacted some routine business and adjourned to Thursday next.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening a communication was received from the City Inspector transmitting a description of certain sunken lots which needed immediate attention, as they were exercising an injurious influence on the public health. The paper was referred to the Committee on Public Health. The remainder of the business transacted was unimportant.

An important ejectment suit, involving the title to about twenty-one acres of land in the Twelfth Ward of this City, was brought to trial yesterday, before Justice Gould and a jury, in the Supreme Court. A full report of proceedings will be found in our legal column.

Edward S. Boyd, accountant and amanuensis to Col. Samuel Colt, well known as the patentee of the famous "Colt's revolvers," has brought an action against the Colonel to recover arrears of salary. The trial of the cause was commenced yesterday in the Superior Court, but was not concluded up to the hour of adjournment.

The Court of Appeals adjourned yesterday for the term, after rendering a great number of decisions.

The movements in Flour yesterday were more extensive, and prices were firmer. Wheat, Rye and Barley were inactive. Corn was in fair demand, partly for export. Included in the sales were 6,000 bushels choice white Southern. (for shipment to Liverpool,) at 80c. ℔ bushel. Provisions were less active. Groceries and Cotton quiet. Other branches of trade exhibited no remarkable changes.

The Germans and Napoleon.

There is a vulgar notion, fit to be classed with those vulgar errors upon which Sir Thomas Brown shed so scathing a flood of light, that all men who speak the German tongue are united in their hatred of Napoleon III., and in their advocacy of Austrian tyranny in Italy. We call this a vulgar error, because it implies a positive insult to the whole German race, and because we feel a high respect for the honesty and loyalty of the German character, when properly approached. And we therefore take especial pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the tone of the *New-Yorker Demokrat* on the great questions now at issue in Europe.

This able and intelligent journal, in commenting upon the position of Napoleon and Francis Joseph, uses the following sound and earnest language: "We regard the independence of the nations as the first necessity of politics; and therefore we think the first requisite of the pending war to be the liberation of Italy from the Austrian tyranny. Austria has no natural right in Italy. Her dominion is hated there; her language is foreign to the people; her laws are despised, and her yoke is unendurable. From the Revolutionary stand-point, we can recognize no binding authority in treaties formed by Princes for the oppression of the people. And therefore we must wish success to the Franco-Italian arms. And this as much for the sake of Germany as of Italy. It is superfluous for us to recite the sins committed by Austria between 1815 and 1852. Every one knows that wherever free Government has been attempted, there Austria has been first with powder and ball to put it down. It was the House of Hapsburg which led the German Princes to break their faith with the people who fought for them in the 'war of freedom' falsely so-called in 1813. Poland and Hungary, Vienna, Italy, and Schleswig-Holstein, can testify to the heroism of the Hapsburgs. So long as Austria remains powerful, there can be no question of real German freedom. Only on the ruins of Austria can such freedom be built up; and so we must pray for the prostration and humiliation of the Hapsburg House."

French Influence in Italy.

The partisans of Austria in the present Italian war have done their best to obscure the true state of the case, by dwelling vehemently upon the probability that the Emperor Napoleon, should he succeed in driving the House of Hapsburg back to its Transalpine dominions, would merely replace their double-headed vulture with the Imperial eagle of France, and substitute a French for a German despotism. Assuming it to be impossible that Napoleon III. should mean what he professes to mean, they ask the world, with an air of despairing innocence, what Italy, for whose welfare they are so excessively anxious, is to gain by a change of masters? Granting all to be true that the sternest critics of Austrian rule in the Peninsula can say of Austrian exactions, tyranny and brutality, these plausible apologists of an indefensible cause put the issue between Austria and France in the light of a mere duel of Emperors, and challenge the execration of mankind for the selfish Bonaparte, who has broken the world's peace with a false cry for freedom, but in the real interest of his own dynasty and dominion.

In the days of Lord Derby, now happily passed away, the London *Times*, always loyal to the powers that be, was never weary of dwelling upon this aspect of the case. The war was a war "begun on false pretences;" Napoleon III. was a designing despot, as perfidious as he was ambitious—so perfidious and so ambitious, indeed, that the countrymen of Lord Clive and George IV., those models of forbearance and veracity, could scarcely think of his dark nature and his deep designs without a shudder of horror mingled with incredulity. For human nature's sake, these tender-hearted skeptics could hardly bear to believe in the existence of so much power wedded to so little principle As many men still living, and among them the actual Premier of England, can remember the time when Mr. Walter, of the *Times*, suffered sixteen months' imprisonment and was forced to pay two heavy fines for hinting that the English princes were not devotedly attached to their father, it is quite natural that the *Times* should think all conceivable evil of a country which permits its sovereign to trifle with the liberty of the Press. And as the most hideous column ever reared on earth still bears aloft on Trafalgar-square, in the sight of all London, the image of the great English admiral, who "liberated" Naples from French invasion only to surrender gentlemen protected by his plighted word of honor over to the vengeance of a perjured King, it is equally natural that the London journalists should put no more faith in the promises and pledges of a Napoleon than in those of a Nelson.

The Italians, however, who have had considerably more to do with the Napoleons than the English, and who are rather deeply interested in the issues of the policy at present pursued by France in the Peninsula do not take exactly these views of the matter. They have on the contrary avowed their deliberate preference of the French bayonet over the Austrian sceptre: and they have resolutely declared their confidence both in the will and in the disposition of the Third Napoleon to aid them in wresting their independence from the grasp of the insolent despotism to which they were so coolly surrendered forty years ago by a Congress of diplomatists, at whose board England herself was conspicuously represented. No reasonings, however Christian and affectionate, of the Malmesburys and the Normanbys, seem to make the least impression upon these infatuated creatures. They *will* be free; they *will* accept the sword of France in their struggle for liberty; they *will* put faith in the heir of the First Napoleon.

Nor is this all. They not only insist upon believing that the actual Emperor of the French is honestly their friend, but they go further, and audaciously declare that the First Napoleon also was their friend, and that Italy was happier and more free under the kingdom which he founded than she has since been beneath the paternal sway so kindly provided for her by the Holy Alliance. This is a feature in the present state of Italian feeling to which the attention of Americans should be particularly directed. Our people should keep it clearly before them that the actual conflict in Italy is simply the consummation of forty years of constant efforts on the part of a brave, gallant and high-spirited race to reconquer liberties snatched from them by a conclave of princes forty years ago. The Italian Revolution has never ceased to be, since it began in 1817. The state of things created in Italy by the sovereigns of Europe after the fall of Napoleon, has never been accepted by the Italian nations. Their history for a generation past is a history of chronic conspiracy and perpetual insurrection. The people of Naples rose in 1820 and 1821 to demand a constitution, which Austria had bound their King by a secret treaty, the existence of which was unknown even to her sister despots, to refuse. They were crushed by Austrian arms. The people of Sardinia followed the example of Naples. Again Austria interfered, and this time without even the pretence of a private agreement, to reestablish a despotism shaken by the popular will. The Roman States broke forth in 1831 into revolt against the intolerable system of the Papal Government. Again Austria interfered, and would have made herself openly supreme in Central Italy, had not the great Powers, urged on by France, now restored by the Revolution of July, 1830, to her natural tendencies, resolutely made themselves parties to the question. Gregory XVI. was compelled to promise a systematic reform of the systematic abuses which had made the rule of the Head of the Church a tyranny at home and a scandal throughout the world. This promise Austria, the crisis once past, encouraged the Pope to break, and sustained him for sixteen long and weary years in a course of mingled deception and brutality more worthy of mediæval than of modern history. During all this time every petty prince in Italy was instigated by Austria to the fullest development of the Gentz-Metternich theories of government. Francis IV., of Modena, was perhaps the most brilliant of these scholars in despotism. The career of this man (pronounced by Lord John Russell, in 1848, the worst prince of the century, excepting his son, Francis V., who succeeded him in 1846, and has just been ejected by his people) reads like a tale of the fifteenth century. By express proclamation he made "legal evidence superfluous in accusations of high treason," and reëstablished the inquisition by torture.

The death of Gregory XVI. in June, 1846, and the accession of Pius IX., was the signal to Italy for a new effort to recover her rights. The Great Powers pressed afresh upon the new Pope the promises made in 1831 by his predecessor; and those promises Pius undertook to fulfill. The world has not yet forgotten the burst of enthusiasm with which the first liberal [illegible]

For a time the Papacy was the [illegible] The light of its new Administration shone throughout the Peninsula, and in Sardinia evoked a really new, fair, and liberal Government. But nowhere else, for in all other directions the Austrian policy rapidly resumed its ascendancy over the sovereigns of Italy. The interference of France in favor of Italian liberty was paralyzed by the madness and imbecility of the miserable factions which disgraced the brief history of the so-called Republic. The interference of England was paralyzed by dynastic influences at the English Court. After eighteen months of sanguinary struggle, Austria found herself more thoroughly mistress of Italy than ever. Two points alone of resistance remained. In the States of the Church France had lodged her army, and in Sardinia freedom had fixed herself too firmly to be shaken.

After ten years more of suffering, and experience, and expectation, Italy is now once more marching upon her oppressors, and now again by the side of France and under the eye of a Napoleon. That she does so with confidence in her ally and in herself, can surprise those only who either do not or will not know what the France of the First Napoleon did for the Italy of his time. The testimony on this point of all the ablest and most patriotic writers of Italy, has not been hid in a corner. The historian Botta, who did such justice to our own War of Independence, described the retreat of the French from Italy, in 1816, as the darkening of the hopes of the whole nation; and the illustrious Sismondi closes his admirable History of the Italian Republics, with a passage so remarkable for its mingled truth and eloquence, that we have transferred it to our columns as the best possible reply to the recklessness which would confound the civilizing policy of France with the barbarizing system of Austria, and the Democratic Imperialism of the Napoleons with the irresponsible despotism of the House of Hapsburg.

The Right Man in the Right Place.

To-day Capt. Pilsbury takes his place as Superintendent of Police. It is no reflection upon but rather a compliment to the Commissioners who have secured his services and endowed him with ample powers, to add that we expect to see henceforth a new order of things in and about the Department. We do not anticipate any striking demonstrations, any grand parade of the Police before the people; indeed, we expect after the Captain has fairly got warm in his seat, and the ribbons used to his hands, to see less of the Police as a body, and to hear less of them than ever. The Captain has a great reputation for ordering things without "a fuss," for burning the smoke of his locomotive, for anointing the axle so that there is no creaking, however swiftly the wheels revolve. We have not been used to this sort of thing, it is true, and the Press will have to wind a few flourishes on the trumpet to convince the City that a new era has begun. The sooner all which is over the better, for it will rather retard than assist the great reformation that is needed in the Department.

The responsibility that Captain Pilsbury assumes was not of his own seeking. He comes to it without experience in the special line of duties that he will have to perform; yet everyone has faith in his success, because in several equally delicate and responsible public positions he has never failed of eminent success. He first made himself known as a disciplinarian while in charge of the State Prison at Wethersfield, Connecticut. Thence he was called to Albany, to superintend the Albany Penitentiary, which soon, instead of being an expense to the County, became a self-sustaining and paying institution, famous among penitentiaries for its good order, and the excellent condition of its inmates. The Commissioners of Emigration, about the time of the opening of Castle Garden as a dépôt for emigrants, felt the need of a thorough overhauling and reorganization of their establishments on Ward's Island. They invoked the aid of the Superintendent of the Albany Penitentiary. He came; modestly promised nothing, but performed wonders. He caulked up old leaks which all had seen but none knew how to get at, and scores of others which were only suspected. By the new economies that he brought to bear, he saved thousands of dollars to the Commissioners, and made the Ward's Island Emigrant's Refuge a model institution. His acquisition to the Metropolitan Police is regarded by those who both know him and the wants of the Department, as invaluable. Sins against society for which there is a law, unless we are doomed to a very great disappointment, he will apply the law to, however tight the fit. Where the law is so crookedly shaped that it cannot be made to lie against an offence—and that is pretty frequently the case, no doubt—of course neither he nor any other man can do more than discover the impracticability of the statute, so that it may be mended as soon as possible.

But, reader, do not fancy that we think the Millenium is in the offing, just ready to steam into port, because we have got the right man for once in the right place. Our town is an iniquitous old burgh, and abundant in accomplished villains. The most the Police can do, at the best, is to keep them under, and give honest people a chance to live in peace and quietness. To correct and improve the tone of society is a matter of education and religion. To secure such outward circumstances of decency in the matters of domicils, and of public places, that virtue will have a better chance than vice to grow and propagate itself, is a function of the City Inspector, in which a well regulated Police will largely assist. And at just this point, under the operation of a reformed City Inspectorship, and an improved Police, we have a right to look for some radical reforms at an early date. We have a right to expect, too, that the eleven thousand unlicensed liquor sellers will in double-quick time take out the legal license or shut up shop. That one point gained, the tap-root of crime in the metropolis will be cut.

Mr. Winthrop on the Slave-Trade.—Among the letters from prominent men, addressed some time since to Mr. Hiram Ketchum, as Chairman of the Committee of Old Whigs, is one from the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, not heretofore published, and which appears in this morning's Times. In the main it does not differ from the mass of that correspondence either in its topics or views. But Mr. Winthrop touches upon the Slave-trade in a manner worthy of attention. On this subject he says:

> "If I have any serious fear, at this instant, that the revival of the foreign Slave trade will find any considerable number of advocates at the South, it arises from the apprehension that the question will be seized upon for party purposes at the North, and made the subject of angry, reproachful, indiscriminate denunciation."

It is beyond question that the large majorityl of Southern people are opposed to the reviva of the Slave-trade, and consequently have [illegible] rent iniquity. The advocacy [illegible] trade, even in wish or thought, is [illegible] fined to a comparatively small class of Sou[illegible]ern ultraists. Mr. Winthrop is right; he should distinguish and discriminate. Otherwise injustice will be done, and not only injustice be done, but mischief promoted. Human nature has its weaknesses, one of which is an unfortunate proclivity to embark in the very vices with which it is untruly charged. May it not, therefore, be quite possible by broadcast censure to stir up our Southern brethren to greater wickedness? Mr. Winthrop evidently thinks so, and unless Southern men are better than the average of mankind, which we by no means admit, there is probability in his opinion.

But although only a small minority of them favor a renewal of the Slave-trade, as yet, the fact must not be lost sight of that it would be a vast pecuniary advantage to the South, and, consequently, there is danger that the popularity of the measure will increase. It is very hard to keep down any money-making traffic on moral grounds alone. Witness the failure of the Maine law. And we have seen how readily the Slave-trade advocates find in some alleged Northern shortcomings a pretext for calling upon Southern courts and juries to defy the law of Congress, which makes the importation of negroes piracy. The cloud is perhaps no bigger than a man's hand; yet it may grow till its shadow shall fall wide and dark over the Southern half of the Confederacy.

NEWS BY TELEGRA PH.

From Washington.

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY—PASSPORTS—POSTAGE STAMPS.

Washington, Thursday, June 30.

The receipts into the Treasury for the week ending Monday last were $4,879,000, of which about $1,250,000 were from customs. The drafts paid amounted to $3,175,000, principally on account of Treasury Notes. The balance in the Treasury is $3,866,000.

From thirty to thirty-five passports continue to be issued daily from the State Department, about three-fourths of them to naturalized citizens.

Of the postage stamps and stamped envelopes sold by the Post-office Department during the two years and a half ending with December last, amounting to $14,000,000, about $1,000,000 worth has not been used in the prepayment of postage.

From Albany.

MEETING OF THE CANAL BOARD—ADJOURNMENT OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Albany, Thursday, June 30.

The Canal Board held a session to-day, and adjourned until July 26. The only business of general interest done was the acceptance of the new sliding canal gate, giving increased length to the chambers of the locks.

The Court of Appeals adjourned this afternoon at 2 o'clock, after having decided unanimously in favor of the claim of the *Atlas and Argus* to be the State paper.

The opinion in the State paper case is by Judge Denio, and is concurred in by all the other Judges of the Court of Appeals.

Maine Democratic State Convention.

Bangor, Me., Thursday, June 30.

At the Democratic Convention to-day, 674 delegates were present. The Committee on Resolutions, said to have been eight to seven, or nine to six, against the Administration, reported a series of resolutions, which were adopted, declaring, among other things, that the Democracy of Maine reassert the principles of popular sovereignty as the basis of their policy in reference to the Territories, opposing any legislation by Congress to establish, abolish, regulate or protect Slavery in the Territories; that the people of the Territories, like those of the States, should decide the Slavery question for themselves; declaring it the duty of the Democratic Party to resist all temptation to interpolate in its creed a Congressional Slave Code for the Territories, or the doctrine that the Constitution establishes or prohibits Slavery in the Territories beyond the power of the people to control it; and declaring against the reopening of the Slave-trade. The resolutions also denounce the two-years' amendment in Massachusetts, and go for the annexation of Cuba, as a measure for humanity in regard to the Slave-trade, and favorable to American commerce. They indorse the Administration of President Buchanan in regard to its management of our foreign relations, the suppression of the Utah rebellion, the execution of the neutrality laws, and the exercise of retrenchment and economy.

The first ballot for Governor stood as follows:

Menasseh H. Smith (Administration)...........	304
E. K. Smart (Anti-Administration)...............	281
Scattering	85

On the second ballot Menasseh H. Smith received 367 votes, and was nominated.

Geo. F. Shepley of Portland, E. Wilder Farley of Newcastle, Amos M. Roberts of Bangor, and Bion Bradbury of Eastport, were elected delegates to the Charleston Convention. The first two are classed Administration, and the last two Anti-Administration.

Missouri Politics.

St. Louis, Thursday, June 30.

The Democratic County Convention to-day passed a resolution repudiating the principles of the Cass-Hofer letter.

The Michigan Southern Railroad Disaster.

NAMES OF OTHER VICTIMS—A MOTHER AND FOUR CHILDREN DEAD.

Chicago, Thursday, June 30.

We have some further particulars from the scene of the Railroad accident. Thus far thirty seven bodies have been found. The following deaths have been reported in addition to those already published: Mrs. Sumner, and two children, of Chicago; Mary Ann Curran, of Dunkirk; Mrs. Tizwold and four children. The number of bodies not recognized are eleven. Mrs. Regan, of Rockford, has died since the accident.

Chicago, Thursday, June 30—P. M.

The body of another unknown man was found this afternoon two or three feet below the surface of the ground. This makes thirty-eight bodies which have been found, and it is presumed that others are buried in the quicksand, or have been carried down the stream. The remains of the unrecognized dead were buried yesterday at Milwaukee, and the funeral was attended by a large number of citizens.

Fatal Accidents at Newark.

Newark, Thursday, June 30.

The bodies of Theodore Dennison and Louis Schuhman, who, with Charles Corsman, were drowned in the Passaic River by the upsetting of a boat last night, were recovered this afternoon. The deceased were all young men of excellent character, and are much regretted.

A bright-looking little girl, about two years of age, who was playing on the track, was run over by a train on the Bloomfield Railroad to-day, and both her legs horribly mangled and cut off. She died after lingering a few hours. The parents are German, and the mother was working near by when the accident took place; she, together with the maimed child, was hastily put into the train and brought here.

Mons. Blondin's Great Feat at Niagara.

Niagara Falls, Thursday, June 30.

Monsieur Blondin has just successfully accomplished the feat of walking across the Niagara River on a tight-rope in the presence of a crowd variously estimated at from 5,000 to 10,000 persons. He first crossed from the American side, stopping midway to refresh himself with water raised in a bottle with a rope from the deck of the steamer *Maid of the Mist*. The time occupied in the first crossing was 17½ minutes. The return from the British to American side was accomplished in 12 minutes.

Sympathy for Cyrus W. Plummer at Boston.

Boston, Thursday, June 40.

An unusual sympathy exists for Cyrus W. Plummer, condemned to be executed on Friday of next week, and many thousands of citizens have signed a petition to the President for a commutation of the sentence, or a reprieve. Among the petitioners are Ex-Governor Lincoln, the Hon. E. D. Beach, several Judges of the Superior Court, Members of Congress, and other influential citizens.

Naval.

Boston, Thursday, June 30.

The United States sloop-of-war *Savannah*, from Pensacola, has arrived below this port.

The Baltimore City Railroad.

Baltimore, Thursday, June 30.

Great excitement was caused to-day by the tak-

From Pike's Peak.

Leavenworth, Thursday, June 30.

The Overland Express from Pike's Peak arrived this afternoon, bringing a large mail, but no later advices, owing to its dention on the route. An arrival with late intelligence is expected hourly.

COMMENCEMENTS.

Commencement of Rutgers Female Institute.

A Commencement at a College—say Yale, Union, Princeton, Columbia, or any other you prefer—where the Pierian spring is supposed to gush in illimitable volume for the use and benefit of the masculine gender exclusively, is a very good thing to talk about. It is pleasant, no doubt—especially to the orators, who get cheers and bouquets, and to the infatuated relatives who bestow them. But the black gowns and quadrangular caps are not agreeable to modern taste in the matter of costume. They are not in the mode—quite antiquated; in fact, musty. They are so formal that Minerva must have inspired the pattern.

What a contrast where the claimants for diplomas, prizes and applause belong to the softer sex; where Venus divides the supremacy with the celestial but heartless old bluestocking before mentioned; where Beauty and Wisdom, Youth and Knowledge, assail both our hearts and heads irresistibly!

A day or two since there came to the Times Office a handsome card of invitation, on which was depicted a very charming female, well formed, solidly built, or to speak more politely, slightly *embonpoint*, with curling hair and an abstracted air. She is represented leaning on a column, her head resting on her left hand; a stylus (pen would be a vulgar word, under the circumstances) in her right, with which she has been making calculations (very abstruse ones, it is to be presumed, from her look) on a scroll that covers the top of the column; and a harpsichord of the classic pattern, a palette, and other emblems of art lying at her feet.

This card entitled us to obtain free and gratuitous access to the Twentieth Annual Commencement of Rutgers Female Institute, which took place yesterday in the Rutgers-street Church at 3 o'clock. The doors were opened at two; there was a rush, in which a great many young gentlemen were prominent—(human nature must show itself)—and before three the gallery, as well as the ground floor, was packed. The seats on either side of the middle aisle were reserved for the scholars. When the last notes of the organ had died away, and just as the minute-hand of the clock approached three, the trustees and other persons specially invited, entered and ascended the platform. Among these gentlemen were the Rev. Dr. Krebs, the Rev. Dr. Armitage, the Rev. Dr. Salisbury, of London, (England,) the Rev. Dr. Camp, Prof. Hitchcock, the Rev. T. L. Cuyler, the Rev. T. Ralston Smith, the Rev. Mr. Sanderson, Messss. Jos. Hoxie, Joseph Vaughan, and E. D. Brown.

After them came Mr. Pierce, the Principal of the Institute, conducting the young ladies of the graduating class, whose names are Mary McLellan, Virginia King, Hester A. Hawkins, Charlotte F. Wallace, Delia Sutphen, Rosetta Walters, and Jeannie Read, (or Jeannie Read's sister rather, for Jeannie, it seems, went to Europe ten days ago, and, unlike Mr. Boyle Roche's bird, was, unfortunately, destitute of the power to be in two places at once.) After these, a little pause intervening, there came trooping in such a host of bright-eyed, merry girls that the people were bewildered. There were maidens in white with pink trimmings, in white with green trimmings, in white with blue trimmings, in blue all over, except their faces, (which were the very reverse of blue;) all in white gloves edged with lace; some with garlands, some without, and each carrying a beautiful bouquet of flowers. There were girls just budding into womanhood, and tiny little things tripping along whom you might almost carry in your pocket, and they all looked so happy and so beautiful! Such a blooming garden of bewitching youth and grace, and such an incense as the flowers sent up! Virgil says, somewhere, *collige virgines rosas*. It would have been an appropriate motto for the *fête*—that is, if pretty freely translated. College virgins and roses. It was nothing else, though the pun may not command universal admiration.

When all had taken their places and everything was arranged satisfactorily, Mr. Lasar took his seat at the grand piano, whereupon the girls rose, and, to his accompaniment, sang the "Song of June," the words by a pupil, and the air the Bridal Chorus in "Lucia di Lammermoor." Miss Camp sang the solo.

After this came the opening prayer by the President, the Rev. Dr. Krebs; then the reading of the reports of the Committees on Composition of the first and second divisions of the Academic department and of the Junior class by the Rev. T. R. Smith, the Rev. Dr. Camp and Mr. Soria, respectively, and then another song, entitled "Evening," also composed by a pupil.

This song was followed by the reading of the report on Needlework, by Mr. Joseph Hoxie; of that on Drawings and Paintings, by Mr. Leveridge, and of that on the Mathematical examination, by Prof. Fanning.

Of the compositions which were selected as the best, and read by the gentlemen who severally submitted the reports on that specialty, it may be enough to say that though the subjects were neither new, nor newly treated, the essays were well and sensibly, and, in some cases, ably written.

In the other branches, the reports spoke highly of the pupils' proficiency, and of their teachers' industry and ability.

Where all, according to the statements of those best enabled to judge, were so meritorious, it would be ungracious, not to say invidious, to mention names. It is enough to know that all were praised. Indeed, the distribution of awards would seem to put the question of universal merit beyond a doubt, for as the members of each class were called up, the seats assigned to the class were utterly depopulated, and no scholar went away without some testimonial to her ability or behavior. To the little children little books were given; to those more advanced certificates, duly signed and sealed, were delivered. Dr. Krebs, before presenting the latter, explained how it was that the Trustees, after serious deliberation, had determined no longer to give as prizes "illustrated books and other baubles." They regarded these, he said, as producing an unhealthful competition; indeed, in some respects they regarded the giving of them as barbarity, as it was one of those heir-looms which we derived from darker ages, when it was necessary to stimulate the people by an appeal to selfishness and ambition. Progress in knowledge, diligence, good deportment, piety, high moral and mental attainments—these were their gifts, these were the letters of commendation with which they sent the young ladies of America, who had been intrusted to their charge, back to their relatives and friends, to take their place in the world.

After this address, which was warmly applauded, the young ladies of the graduating class were called up, and received their diplomas, the presentation of which was accompanied by a shower of bouquets from the galleries, and followed by an affectionate adieu from Rev. Dr. Krebs, who, in bidding them farewell, shook each by the hand. Then there was a graduate's song, a closing hymn, a benediction, and then all was over.

Annual Exhibition of St. Mary's Academy.

The scholastic year at St. Mary's Academy in East Broadway, was ended yesterday by the customary exhibition, and the distribution of prizes for general good conduct, and scholarly advancement and proficiency. The Academy is under the charge of the Sisters of Mercy, who are attached to St. Mary's parish, and has an attendance of about 150 girls, who, strange as it may seem, are of the most incongruous religious affinities, some being Quakers, not a few Jews, and many of them Protestants proper. The majority, however, are Catholic. The exercises displayed admirable training in French, music, mathematics, and all the essential branches of a thorough American education. In the matter of rewards, which were lavishly numerous, the Catholic girls had slightly the advantage, inasmuch as they obtained premiums for superior acquaintance with their Catechism. For all that, a little Quakeress bore off the greatest quantity of prizes. The exhibition took place in presence of the Very Rev. Vicar General Starrs, the Very Rev. Archdeacon McCarron, and by the Rev. Father Boyce, by whom the premiums were presented, and who severally expressed their gratification.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute.

The Sixteenth Annual Exhibition of the Mount Washington Collegiate Institute, in Fourth street, took place at Hope Chapel on Wednesday evening. The little Chapel was completely filled by an audience, which, as is usual on such occasions, was composed chiefly of ladies. After a welcome to the assembly, by Mr. C. W. Clarke, one of the Principals, the programme, which comprised addresses, orations, recitations, theatrical performances and music, was proceded with. The valedictory oration, (Fire-Side Angels,) by John Philbin, was the best feature of the programme. It was delivered well, and elicited much applause, as did other performances that were not of equal merit. But it was to the performance of "Box and Cox," in costume, that the audience extended their most hearty favors. R. Gunn did *Box*, J. T. Davis did *Cox*, and C. J. Bliven did *Mrs. Bouncer*, with apparent relish for their several parts. After the speaking, acting and reciting had been concluded, Mr. Clarke, in the absence of the gentleman who had been assigned to address the graduates, stated that the class had undergone a severer course of study than any previous class in the Institution. The exhibition was one that reflected credit upon the pupils and the Institution.

The following pupils graduated and received diplomas: Master Thomas Arnold, Master S. C. Beard, Master G. B. Brainerd, Master W. H. Burr, Master S. T. Davies, Master J. E. Earle, Jr., Master V. D. Gowan, Master James Havemeyer, Master Thomas A. Howell, Master Wm. V. McKimm, Master Richard [illegible] Master John Philbin, [illegible] W. P. Worster.

[illegible] Institute Commencement.

The Annual Commencement exercises of this popular School took place last evening in Plymouth Church. The Church was full to overflowing, and hundreds of people went away, who were unable to gain an entrance. The exercises consisted principally of recitations and dialogues, interspersed with music. The pupils acquitted themselves in a creditable manner.

Packer Institute.—The following are the names and residences of the young ladies who graduated and received diplomas at the Packer Institute, on Wednesday evening:

Eliza M. V. McClean, Mortonville, N. J.; Kate W. McKee, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Emma B. Ormsbee, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Emma Steane, Bay Ridge, L. I.; Ann H. Thompson, Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. Caroline Thompson, Fernandina, Fla.; Emily Teller, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mary C. Tilden, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Eliza M. Webb, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Henrietta Williams, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mary A. Chapin, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Harriet F. Coan, Sandwich Islands; Anna J. Daniels, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Ellen M. Davis, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Isabella S. Euwer, Pittsburgh, Penn.; Annie M. Ford, Dover, N. J.; Mary E. Fishbough, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Louisa M. Graves, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Anna Gregory, Butler County, Ala.; Elizabeth Grier, Peoria, Ill.; Susan R. Howard, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Louisa Both Hendrickson, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Harriet Judson, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Julia P. Lovell, Madison, N. J.

MUNICIPAL.

Board of Aldermen.

FURTHER ISSUE OF CENTRAL PARK STOCK—MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The Mayor sent a Message to the Board of Aldermen last evening, in which he assigns his reasons for declining to approve the appointment of any more Commissioners of Deeds; he says there are 340 persons exercising the duties of the office in this City, while by law only 300 are allowed. The Message was laid over.

The Mayor transmitted to the Board a copy of a letter received by him from John Carroll Brent, Secretary of the Washington National Monument Society, with regard to contributions from City Corporations for the purpose of aiding in the construction of the Washington Monument. It was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A petition from property-owners asking that a road be constructed from Harlem River to the lower end of the City either on the eastern or western side, or through the centre of the island, was referred to the Committee on Roads.

A communication was received from Messrs. Baldwin Jaycox, setting forth that they were the lowest bidders for the contract for constructing the gate-houses and aqueduct at the new reservoir, and protesting against any action by this Board awarding the contract to Messrs. Fairchild, Walker & Co., similar to that taken by the Board of Councilmen at their last meeting. It was referred to the Committee on the Croton Aqueduct.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, stating that the amount of work already ordered by the Common Council for the Fire Department was more than sufficient to consume the appropriations for that Bureau. It was directed that it be printed.

The report of the Committee on Finance, recommending the adoption of an ordinance providing for the issue of the balance unissued of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, amounting to $466,666 66, was called up and adopted.

The report of the same Committee, in favor of donating $2,000 to the Mariners' Industrial Society of the Port of New-York, was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Streets, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in directing the Hudson River Railroad Company to make their track conform to the grade of Eleventh-avenue, was adopted, and the Board adjourned to Thursday next.

Board of Councilmen.

SUNKEN LOTS—WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The Board met last evening, Councilman Lent being elected Chairman in the place of President Cornell, who was absent.

Councilman Frear offered a resolution directing the Street Commissioner to procure a clock for the Chamber of the Board in place of the telegraphic clock. Referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

A petition was received and referred, asking that the charge of $10 for connecting the sewers might be abolished. Referred to Committee on Sewers.

Councilman Decker offered a resolution to have the Market building removed from the Harlem Park, Laid over.

The report of the Committee on the Fire Department in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in building a new house for Hose Company No. 43, was adopted.

A communication was received from the City Inspector transmitting a description of a number of sunken lots which were filled with stagnant water and refuse of every description. He deemed it necessary that immediate action should be taken. Referred to the Committee on Health.

Mayor Tiemann transmitted a circular which he had received from the Secretary of the Washington National Monument Association, asking for assistance from the Corporation of New-York in prosecuting the work to completion. Referred to Committee on Finance.

An invitation was received and accepted to attend the annual celebration of the Tammany Society on the approaching Fourth of July.

Councilman Laimbeer offered a resolution directing the Croton Board to have Broadway grooved between Grand and Spring streets at a cost not to exceed 40 cents per yard. Laid on the table.

The Board adjourned after the transaction of some unimportant business.

Removals from the New-York Custom House.

The following suggestive communication was addressed to the gentlemen whose names are annexed, by Collector Schell, yesterday.

Custom-House, New-York,
June 30, 1859.

Mr. ——. Sir: In pursuance to the determination of the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury to reduce the expense of collecting the revenue in the several districts of the United States, I have to inform you that the services that are performed by you, will be added to the duties of another Clerk, and that your employment in the Custom-House will cease after this date.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Collector.

FIRST DIVISION.

	Salary.		Salary.
J. W. Moulton, Clk..	$1,200	P. Z. Henry, Clerk..	1,100
W. L. Hall, Clerk...	1,100	E. Malone, Clerk:...	1,100
A. C. Brodhead, Clk.	1,100	G. J. Crooker, Clerk.	1,100
J. J. Jewett, Clerk..	1,100		

THIRD DIVISION.

A. W. Phillips, Clk.	$1,500	W. F. Raymond, m'r	$1,095
J. S. Gooderson, r'd.	1,450	J. Devlin, marker...	1,095
J. Ramsay, Clerk...	1,450	A. de Flor, marker..	1,095
J. B. Mulligan, Clk..	1,100	F. Dygett...........	1,095
A. E. Green, dec'd..	1,100	W. H. Van Dalsen, l'r	718
W. Brown, resigned.	1,100	L. Condon, laborer..	718
John B. Adams......	1,100	J. M. D. Keating, l'r.	650
Wm. Locke..........	1,100	J. N. Baker, laborer.	650
M. T. Crane, resig'd.	1,100	J. McKenzie, labo'r.	650
R. Bogardus, resi'd..	1,100	J. Rooney, laborer..	650
G. S. Duryee, res'd.		L. Dolan, laborer...	650
E. Crowell, st. keep.	1,095	W. Green, laborer..	650
J. B. Staats, st. keep.	1,095	J. Henriques, laborer	650
T. Smith, storekeep.	1,095	S. S. Coleman, lab'r.	650
J. H. Rowan, st. k'r.	1,095	J. F. Kelley, laborer	650
S. Crawford, st. k'r..	1,095	J. C. H. Gitterman, l'r	650
D. McGougue, st. k'r	1,095	J. McDonald, jr., l'r.	481
J. Coyle, marker....	1,095		

FOURTH DIVISION.

G. Russell, Clerk...	$1,100	Edward Zym.......	$1,100

FIFTH DIVISION.

A. S. Cassidy, E Clk.	$1,500	Jas. Gibbons, Clerk.	$1,100
C. Demarest, Clerk..	1,200		

SIXTH DIVISION.

D. W. C. Betts, Clk.	$1,100	Geo. D. Sale........	$1,100
W. T. Woodruff, Clk.	1,100	J. C. Vanloon, Clerk.	1,000

SEVENTH DIVISION.

E. Stephens, Clerk.	$1,200	L. R. Bresack, Clerk.	$1,000
Silas Baker, Clerk..	1,100	J. Rogers, Jr., Clerk.	1,000
J. H. Randal, Clerk.	1,100		

ASSISTANT SURVEYORS, EACH $600.

John Golding, F. A. Nichols, William P. Holland, Thomas F. Wright, Mark R. Thomas, Wm. H. Mead, R. F. Wright, Daniel Wright.

MEASURERS.

John J. Falt, Edward M. McConnell, John B. Farrington, Stephen D. Feeks, Edward L. Merserve, Thomas W. Adams, Thomas Seaman, Samuel Ratcliffe, Erastus W. Glover, Patrick H. Cowen, Morgan L. Harris.

ASSISTANT WEIGHERS, EACH $600.

James Graham, B. Kiggin, Francis Moore, D. Donavan, Edward Shilin, James McKenna, James Woods, F. S. Conude, Thomas Monahan, Thomas W. Nordlan, John Lorman, Daniel Lorman, Daniel Jepsan, Herman Sehlick, Thomas Beatty, Cornelius Gleason, Patrick Hogan, Lewis Z. Moree, Francis Petiey.

Base Ball.

EXCELSIOR CLUB, OF SOUTH BROOKLNN, VERSUS KNICKERBOCKER CLUB, OF NEW-YORK.

A contest between the above clubs took place on Thursday, at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, in presence of nearly three thousand spectators; the result terminated in favor of the Excelsiors; the respective scores being, for Excelsior twenty-six runs, and Knickerbocker twenty-two runs. The game was an experimental one, to determine the relative merits of putting out men when fair struck balls were caught on the fly: as contrasted with the rule adopted by the Base Ball Convention, of allowing men to be put out when fair struck balls were caught either on the bound or fly. In all other respects the game was played according to the rules of the Convention. The following is the score:

EXCELSIOR CLUB.	Outs.	Runs.	KNICKERBOCKER CLUB.	Outs.	Runs.
Leggett, catcher.....	1	5	De Bost, catcher.....	4	[illegible]
Russell, pitcher....	4	3	McLaughlin, pitcher	7	[illegible]
Holder, 3d base	3	4	Davis, l. field.......	6	[illegible]
Reynolds, 2d base...	2	4	Kissam, r. field.....	4	[illegible]
Polhemus, c. field..	4	1	Stevens, 1st base....	1	[illegible]
Whiting, r. field....	5	0	Welling, 2d base....	2	[illegible]
Pearsall, 1st base...	4	2	Wright, short field..	0	[illegible]
Cole, short field....	2	3	Adams, 3d base......	1	[illegible]
Markham, l. field...	2	4	Morrow, c. field.....	3	[illegible]
Total		26	Total		[illegible]

Umpire.—A. J. Bixby, of the Eagle Club.

Scorers—For Excelsior, W. H. Young, of Excelsior Club; For Knickerbocker, J. M. Wenman, of Knickerbocker Club.

CITY INTEL[illegible]

NOT A SLAVER.—A trim and som[illegible] looking little schooner of some one hundr[illegible] ty tons burthen arrived at this port from the C[illegible] peake, freighted with flour, almost two weeks ago. The cargo was discharged at Pier No. 14, East River. The owner, with the speech of a Southern man, somewhat taciturn, and a little mysterious withal, immediately set to work refitting his craft for another voyage. A new suite of sails throughout was ordered, new spars were made, and preparations were evidently on foot for a movement somewhere. As it is the general rule to set down every vessel as a slaver whose particular business or destination are not known, so the owner waked up one morning to find his little craft published as a long, low, black schooner, fitting out in this harbor for a slave cruise. The schooner referred to is the *Nautilus*, of Washington, owned by WILLIAM HANCE, Esq., who purchased her not long since from the United States Government, she having been engaged as a cutter, and in the Coast Survey service in Chesapeake Bay. Mr. HANCE is a citizen of Albany, and is well known as the gentleman who, about the year 1850 was the fortunate discoverer of the largest gold nugget which has ever been found in California. It weighed some one hundred and twenty pounds, was of pure gold, exhumed from the bed of Carson's Creek. With the avails of this fortunate discovery, and other legitimate business ventures, Mr. HANCE returned home, and invested a portion of his means in landed property in this State and elsewhere. The lump, however, he retained, and carried it with him on a visit to London soon afterwards, where it attracted considerable attention. Mr. HANCE has since occupied his time in farming and other enterprises; but in pursuance of a long cherished purpose he is now about to embark for Australia, where he intends to associate with himself a company of persons for the purpose of gold mining. It was for this purpose he purchased the *Nautilus* and brought her to this port to be fitted out. She has been advertised for Australia for several days to carry freight and passengers, "having superior accommodations," and if arrangements are completed, he expects to sail in a short time.

THE NEW COFFEE AND READING ROOM.—One of our reporters visited this new social room (at No. 6 Bowery) yesterday, and found it apparently already a popular institution. Numbers of respectable working men were reading at the tables, one or two smoking, and a little gang of regular "bruisers," in red shirts, were calling for lemonade at the counter, and watching "Awful Gardner" with much curiosity. The "Awful" shook hands with them very cordially. We were told that over five hundred has been in the day before. One tall, muscular man came in who said he had trained GARDNER for a prize-fight once in Philadelphia, but, like him, he had had enough of rowdyism, and was trying to lead a good life; he had heard of the room, and it was just what he had long wished for for his old comrades. He said he meant to visit it, and try to influence them for their good. Some of the gentlemen of the Committee who have been present, say that it is sometimes very affecting to see the manner of "roughs" when they understand the plan of the room, and behold GARDNER in his new occupation. One hard-looking customer came in, who said he had been arrested three times within sight of the room, but, so help his God, he never would visit the rum-shops again. GARDNER informed one *sotto voce* that he has often "choked that man" in former days; they were opposition "runners." One very good-looking fellow insisted on signing the pledge in the room. We hear from the Committee that their funds are very low, and they have not been able as yet to procure any pleasant engravings for the walls. A presentation of a few good engravings would be highly appreciated.

THE ALLEGED HOMICIDE IN ORCHARD-STREET.—An inquest was held yesterday in the case of BENJAMIN CHRISTEVOR, whose death was reported in Thursday's TIMES, as believed to have been the result of intentional violence at the hands of JACOB STEINHILBER. The evidence showed that CHRISTEVOR was a very intemperate man, and that while intoxicated in the liquor saloon No. 154 Orchard-street, he was noisy, and that he was requested by his friends to go home, which request he refused to comply with. STEINHILBER gave him a push, which sent him sprawling upon the pavement. In his fall the right side of his head struck the sidewalk, causing concussion of the brain and subsequent death. No malice on the part of STEINHILBER was proved. The Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts stated, and exonerating STEINHILBER. Following the verdict, the accused was discharged from custody.

SUICIDE OF A WIDOW.—Mrs. CATHARINE EFFLING, a young German widow, who lived at No. 120 Eldridge-street, died yesterday from the effect of arsenic, which she took the evening previous. For some time past she had been greatly depressed in spirits, and threatened repeatedly to make way with herself. After taking the poison, she informed her friends of the fact, but refused to give any reason therefor. Physicians were called, and everything was done that could be to save her life, but to no purpose. As she was in comfortable circumstances, her friends are unable to tell her motive for destroying herself. An inquest was held by Coroner JACKMAN, and a verdict given in accordance with the facts stated.

GULICK BOAT CLUB EXCURSION.—The Gulick Boat Club, an amateur organization, composed of members of Gulick Hose Company No. 11, will start on a trip to Albany this evening, at 7 o'clock, and will proceed the whole distance by "muscle," (*i. e.*, rowing.) They will leave their boat-house, foot of Christopher-street, at 7 o'clock. The Gulicks will be escorted up the river as far as Stryker's Bay by the Atalanta Boat Club, the oldest City organization now in existence. The following are the names of the crew that will visit Albany: GEORGE L. DEVOE, (coxswain,) W. H. ROBERTS, Jr., JAS. WARD, WILLIAM H. MATTHEWS, ED. J. HEATH, ROBT. HALLIDAY and W. H. SPEAR. All the members of the Club go, with the exception of their President, Mr. H. M. VAN WART, who is also Assistant Foreman of Hose Co. No. 11.

COUP DE SOLIEL.—As far as is known, only five deaths occurred in this City on Wednesday from *coup de soleil*. Two were reported in yesterday's TIMES and the following are the cases: A rag-picker named GEORGE BADENSHAUDER, who resided in Fifty-seventh-street, near Sixth-avenue, was found insensible in Eighty-seventh-street and taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he died yesterday. An unknown Portuguese sailor was sun-struck at the corner of Carlisle and West streets. He died at the City Hospital. An unknown man, dressed like a laborer, was found insensible in Eighty-ninth street, near Second-avenue. He died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital. Inquests were held and verdicts rendered attributing the deaths to sun strokes.

FIRE IN A MACHINE SHOP.—A fire was discovered, at 7¾ o'clock last evening, on the fourth floor of the six-story building No. 39 Greene-street, in the premises of FLEISCHEL & SPANGENMACHER, machinists. The fire was caused by the heat from a forge setting fire to a wooden box. The damage to the stock of FLEISCHEL & SPANGENMACHER is about $50; not insured. The building, owned by ALFRED BRADY, is damaged about $50. Insured in the Firemen's Fund Insurance Company.

FIRE IN A SHIP CHANDLERY STORE.—About 2 o'clock on Thursday morning, a fire broke out in the ship chandlery store of CHAPMAN & MOORES, No. 304 West-street. The flames were put out by the firemen. Damage about $1,000. Insured for $10,000 in the Columbia, Peoples' and Greenwich Insurance Companies. The cause of the fire is unknown.

CAPT. PILLSBURY SWORN IN.—On Wednesday afternoon Capt. PILLSBURY appeared before Mr. STILLMAN, President of the Board of Police Commissioners, and took the oath of office, swearing to faithfully fulfill the duties of the office of General Superintendent of Police. He will enter upon the duties of his new office to-day.

UNKNOWN YOUNG WOMAN FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown young woman was found yesterday in the East River, near the foot of Beekman-street. She appeared to have been but a short time in the water. She is believed to have been a young woman of abandoned habits, and the presumption is that she drowned herself. An inquest will be held to-day.

MISSING MAN FOUND DROWNED.—BARNARD RILEY, a few days ago, it is alleged, got drunk, beat his wife and left his residence No. 164 Reade-street. Yesterday morning his body was found in the North River near Pier No. 38. The Coroner held an inquest, and a verdict of supposed accidental drowning was rendered.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.—DANIEL CHEEPON, an employe on the New-York and Erie Railroad, died yesterday at the City Hospital, from injuries received on the 12th ult., by being run over at Piermont by a locomotive. An inquest was held by Coroner JACKMAN, and a verdict of accidental death rendered.

FIRE IN A JUNK-SHOP.—The Sixth District alarm at 3½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, was caused by a trifling fire in the junk-shop of PETER SCHRIBER, No. 240 Third-street.

Police Reports.

BURGLARS POORLY REWARDED.—John Devlin *alias* Thompson, and Wm. Williams, were arrested yesterday, and committed to Essex Market Prison, on charge of burglary. The particular charge against them was breaking into the dwelling of Josiah F. Jimmerson, No. 52 Pike street, and stealing a coat. In their possession were found a few silver spoons, which they confessed having stolen from some house in the neighborhood. They stated further, that they had broke into about a dozen dwelling-houses in the Seventh Ward on Wednesday evening, and could find nothing worth stealing except the coat and the spoons. They considered themselves poorly paid for their night's toil and risk.

ROBBERY OF A SILK STORE.—The porter of Buckley, Sheldon & Co., wholesale silk dealers corner of Vesey and Church-streets, yesterday morning discovered, on opening the store, that burglars had entered the place during the night. Stumps of segars were lying about the floor, indicating that the burglars had acted very deliberately in the matter. Subsequent investigation showed that about $1,000 worth of silk goods had been taken away. The police were notified of the robbery, but thus far no clue has been obtained to the robbers.

THE EFFECTS OF ALE IN WARM WEATHER.—Patrick Stock was liberally treated to ale on Thursday evening by John Dean, a 'longshoreman, residing at No. 66 Trinity place. The ale had a narcotic ef[illegible] committed to [illegible]

[illegible]URGLARS.—Five b[illegible] of age, were arrested W[illegible] charge of breaking into the store of Robert F[illegible] No. 37 John street, and stealing $100 in coppers and a pair of gold spectacles. The prisoners confessed their guilt and restored the spectacles; the money they had spent. They were taken to the Tombs and locked up for trial. They gave their names as Michael Dorsan, Joseph McCarthy, Alvin Canfield, and John Loftus.

ROBBERY BY A FEMALE.—James Young, a boarder at the Westchester House, preferred a charge of robbery against Sarah Clark, Wednesday, before Justice BRENNAN. He stated that he accompanied Sarah to a house in Crosby-street, and that while there she robbed him of $99. The bulk of the money was recovered, and the accused was locked up for trial.

JUSTICE TO THE SECOND PRECINCT.—"A statement in your Police reports of this morning having been made that the five boys engaged in the robbery of Mr. Robert Fould, Jr.'s, store, No. 37 John-street, on Monday morning, were arrested by Officer Hamblin, of the Third Ward, in justice to the Precinct to which I belong, I wish you to make the correction that the first arrest, Alban Caulfield, was made by me, at 3 o'clock Monday morning, and before it was known the above store had been robbed. The arrest of John Loftus was made by Officer McCullough, of the Sixth Ward, on Tuesday morning.

MICHAEL WATERS,
Patrolman Second Precinct."

COURT OF APPEALS, JUNE 30.—No. 88.—Bissell *vs.* Michigan Southern Railroad Company. Argued. Mr. C. Tracy for appellant; Mr. R. Parker for respondent.

No. 89.—Harris *vs.* Northern Indiana Railroad Company. Argued. Mr. C. Tracy for appellant; Mr. M. Porter for respondent.

No. 86.—Silliman *vs.* John Binsse. Argued. Mr. John K. Porter for appellant; Mr. E. P. Cowles for respondent.

Decisions rendered, and Court adjourned without day.

DECISIONS AT JUNE TERM, 1859.

Judgment affirmed with costs—Alanso B. Cady *vs.* Roswell Conger and another; Morgan Carpenter *vs.* Benjamin Underwood and others; John T. Wright *vs.* Thomas Richardson; John Ombony and another *vs.* William Jones; William Chapman *vs.* The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company; John Clement *vs.* Edward W. Howell; The Western Transportation Company *vs.* Schue; Stephen L. Avery *vs.* Jane Eliza De Klyn and another; George F. Comstock *vs.* The City of Syracuse and another; Wm. Leggett, Trustee, &c., *vs.* William Hunter and others; William Leggett, Trustee, &c., *vs.* William Hunter and others; Augustus James *vs.* Charles Pope and others; Beverly Haight and another *vs.* Thankful Hart, Ex., &c.; James Moore *vs.* John A. Cross; Oliver M. Benedict *vs.* Adam M. Stuart; the Ogdensburgh, Clayton and Rome Railroad Company *vs.* Thomas G. Frost and another; John C. Ely *vs.* Thomas Carnley, Sheriff, &c.; Morris Ketchum and others *vs.* John A. Stevens, President, &c.; James De Peyster and others *vs.* the Sun Mutual Insurance Company; Lewis Smith *vs.* Allen T. Holmes, and five per cent. damages; Caleb Gildersleeve *vs.* Theodore Martin, imp., &c., and three per cent. damages; International Bank *vs.* Benj. Bradley and another, and two per cent. damages; International Bank *vs.* Benj. Bradley and another, and two per cent. damages; L. Willard Bostwick and another, *vs.* E. Conger, and ten per cent. damages; L. Willard Bostwick and another *vs.* M. Conger, and ten per cent. damages; Jas. Moore *vs.* the Hudson R. R. R. Co., and ten per cent. damages; William H. Hunt and wife *vs.* James Johnson and others, and ten per cent. damages; Bank of Genesee *vs.* the Patchin Bank, and two per cent. damages; Richard Liddle *vs.* William Mulligan, and ten per cent. damages; William H. Keezeler *vs.* William Thompson, and five per cent. damages; Silas K. Everett and another *vs.* Henry Van Dryes, and five per cent. damages; John Langdon *vs.* Benj. Gould, and five per cent. damages; William Hall and another *vs.* Benj. Gould, and five per cent. damages; Troy City Bank *vs.* George M. Lauman, and two per cent. damages; Methodist Episcopal Union Church *vs.* J. M. Pickett, and ten per cent. damages.

Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide the event—William L. Seymour rec., &c., *vs.* Benj. Wilson and another; William Rider and others *vs.* John F. Pond; John Miller and wife *vs.* John Emans and others; Henry Erben *vs.* Peter Lorillard; First Baptist Church, Brooklyn, *vs.* Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company; Sylvanus B. Stillwell and another *vs.* J. L. Staples; Henry Baker *vs.* The City of Utica; John Kimberly *vs.* Aaron D. Patchin; The People *vs.* George M. Tibbets; Barney Robbins and another *vs.* Howard Fuller; Fayette Rumsey *vs.* Abner Cutler and another; Nathan C. Holmes, admr. &c., *vs.* Horatio Davis; Home Insurance Company *vs.* Wm. H. Greene, imp., &c.

Judgment reversed and final judgment rendered for the plaintiff with costs—The President, &c., of the Chautauque County Bank *vs.* Levi Risley.

Judgment reversed and judgment rendered for the plaintiff with costs—Eugene Kettletas *vs.* James Myers, Jr.

Judgment at General Term reversed and judgment on report of referee affirmed with costs—Mary Stewart *vs.* Andrew Smith.

Judgment reversed and judgment rendered for defendants on demurrer with costs—Thurlow Weed and others *vs.* Gideon J. Tucker and others; Thurlow Weed and others *vs.* Gideon J. Tucker and others.

Order affirmed with costs—Livingston Livingston *vs.* John Mildrum.

Motion for reargument decided with costs—Joseph Hoyt *vs.* Henry Sheldon.

Judgment of General Term reversed, and that of Special Term affirmed with costs—Henry W. Christie and wife *vs.* Duncan Phyfe.

Havana Markets to June 25.

[*Per Isabel at Charleston.*]

EXCHANGE—New-York, Baltimore, Boston, Charleston and Philadelphia, 5@6¼ premium for 60 days.

FREIGHTS—To ports north of Hatteras, 1⅛@1¼ ℔ box Sugar: 5½@6¼ ℔ hogshead Sugar; 3½@4¼ ℔ hogshead Molasses.

There have been several arrivals of large vessels, but they are not in demand—smaller vessels having the preference.

There is a great deal of uneasiness in the Commercial market, from the fact that a great deal of Exchange has come back protested, and there has consequently been large shipments of Specie to New-York, to save the bills already sent.

The stock of box Sugar at this time is 115,000.

The health of the Island is good throughout.

[Advertisement.]

Richfield Springs, in Otsego County, about ten miles southeast from Herkimer, is one of the most delightful places to spend a month or two, either for health or pleasure, that can be found in this country. The location and country around is most pleasant; the Springs are about 1,800 feet above tidewater; the air during July and August is most balmy and bracing; the access easy and pleasant. By taking the cars from Albany at 8 o'clock A. M. for Herkimer where the stages are in waiting, you arrive at Richfield at 2 o'clock for dinner. The accommodations are good. The American Hotel is a fine, large house, well kept; the rooms are large and airy; can accommodate from 200 to 250 well. There are also several other good houses in the place. The roads are fine, and the drives in all directions most pleasant. Schuyler Lake, within a mile from the Springs, is a most beautiful sheet of water, abounding in fish, and boats in abundance, either for fishing or sailing. A few miles below is the Otsego Lake, a fine large lake, celebrated for its bass. Here the sportsman can find the finest shooting. Indeed, it is the finest spot to be found either within or without the State for health or pleasure. Any person who spends a few weeks at the Springs will be induced to return there next season. Having visited the Springs the last two seasons I can state from experience the utility of the waters in the cure of a variety of diseases, such as all cutaneous or skin complaints, renal or kidney complaints, morbid or inactive condition of the liver, constipation, dyspepsia, rheumatism. I had been a martyr to rheumatism for fifteen years. I spent two weeks at Richfield in '57, and, by the use of the water both externally and internally, together with the fine air, I was much benefited. I again spent two weeks at the Springs in '58, since which time I have been free from rheumatism, and the whole tone of my system entirely improved. Another advantage, the last though not the least, that I will mention, is, that at at Richfield the expenses are moderate, very little more than one-half what they are at the generality of watering-places. The Springs only require to be known to be largely patronized. MEDICUS.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1859.

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER.

We beg especial attention to the peculiar character and style of our stock of Summer Clothing, together with an unusually large stock of all descriptions of stylish and cheap linen fabrics. We have this season manufactured into suits many beautiful styles of light woolen fabrics, in skeleton make, so that they are as light in weight as linen, and much more agreeable. They have taken the public taste to that extent, not only here, but in the other principal cities, that we have had to increase largely our production of them. They are light, elegant and durable, and can be scoured as easily as linen. They are also a protection against the changes of the weather.

The prices—which we have put down to the lowest mark—vary but little from Duck and Drilling goods, although they have double the intrinsic value.

As the season will now be short, we will put down the prices of the whole of our large Summer stock at once.

D. DEVLIN & Co.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THE HAT REMEMBERED.—We have often thought of the feelings swaying a man who, after a long and a successful sojourn in a place, is about to leave it. We have also in imagination contemplated the departure of the unfortunate wight who, living as long in a locality as the former, though meeting with none of his luck, took his departure—broken-hearted, as it may be supposed. Yet only in this case, we have been able to anoint our heart with a little unction, by the supposition that an individual so luckless as our last, passing down Beekman-street to South, might bow extra gracefully to the only friend who bade him "God speed," and at the consciousness that the beaver he waved was one of the inimitable of KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and
352 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.
Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Building,
New-York.
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.
Private Rooms for Parties.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE TRAVELING COMMUNITY.

WOLF'S celebrated Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps should be in the hands of every traveler.

No family should leave the City or be without a supply during the warm weather.

It invariably corrects the ill effects of change of water, and as a beverage it is the purest liquor made in the world.

Put up in quart and pint bottles. Sold by all druggists, grocers and fruit stores.

[Advertisement.]

Medallion-bordered Carpets.
Royal Velvet, $1 12 to $1 50 per yard.
English Brussels, 6s. to 8s.; Ingrains, 5s. to 6s.
Floor Oil-cloths, 2s. 6d. to 7s. per yard.
Matting, Mats, Rugs, Covers, Shades, &c.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—To use an expressive Western phrase, the Ointment "wipes out" every eruptive and ulcerous disorder, while the Pills purge the internal organs of all impurity. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

EDGE'S UNRIVALED FIRE-WORKS are now offered at their Dépôt, No. 172 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane. Purchasers who consult safety as well as beauty, will do well to call while the assortment is unbroken.

[Advertisement].

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
NEW STYLES.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

SINGER'S FAMILY MACHINE, the price of which is only $50, is a light and elegantly-decorated machine, capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.

SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINES for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. Singer's Machines make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co.
Have removed temporarily from No. 495 to
No. 501 Broadway,
where they will continue to sell their celebrated
Noiseless Family Sewing Machines.
New styles at reduced prices.

Their removal is only temporary, and in a very short time they will again occupy enlarged and beautiful premises at No. 495.

Maravilla. Maravilla.
Maravilla.
The most wonderful preparation known
FOR DESTROYING DANDRUFF;
CURING BALDNESS;
RELIEVING SICK HEADACHE;
PREVENTING THE HAIR FROM FALLING OUT,
AND PRODUCING GLOSSY CURLS.
Sold by all respectable Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers, and by the Proprietors. Price, 50 cents.
CHARLES ERNEST & CO., No. 96 Maiden-lane.

French Fans, Silk Nets, Fancy Hair Pins, Combs, &c., &c.

A splendid assortment of the above and of many other NEW GOODS, comprising the LATEST PARIS STYLES, now landing from steamer *Ocean Queen*, and suitable to the best City trade.

Additional NOVELTIES received by every successive steamer from Havre, for sale to the trade only, by

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
Importers, No. 37 Maiden-lane.

Linen Dusters at Evans'.
$1 00.
$1 25.
$1 50.
$2 00.
$2 50.
$3 00.
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

Linen Pants at Evans'.
$1 00.
$1 25.
$1 50.
$2 00.
$2 50.
$3 00.
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

Black Alpaca Coats.
$1 50.
$2 50.
$3 00.
$4 00.
$5 50.
At EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

Complete Cassimere Suits to match	$6 to $16
Complete Summer-suits	3 to 10
Complete White Duck suits	6 to 10
Complete Black Alpaca suits	6 to 12
Complete Black Cloth suits	10 to 25

At EVANS', Nos. 66 and 66 Fulton st.

Consumption, Asthma, &c., Cured.—Dr. H. JAMES discovered while in the East Indies a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Cough, Colds and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his fellow-mortals, he will send to those who wish it the recipe, containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy, free, on receipt of their names, with stamp for return postage. Address Dr. O. P. BROWN, No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, New Jersey.

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.
The only remedy in the whole world
Sure to exterminate
Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Moths, Fleas, Mosquitoes, Rats and Mice, and all other Vermin and Garden Insects.
For sale by the inventor, JOSEPH MEYER, Practical Chemist, No. 612 Broadway, corner of Houston st.
Sole Agents, A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., 141 William st.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe,
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 Broadway,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters.—We refer our readers to the advertisement of HOSTETTER'S Bitters in another column. These bitters have attained a reputation for medicinal purposes unparalleled in the West and South, and we have no doubt but that they will become the most popular ever introduced into this City. We would advise no traveler leaving the City to be without them. They can be purchased at any drug-store in this City, Brooklyn or Jersey City, and will be found a most excellent tonic and anti dyspeptic.

Cool Hats Insure Cool Heads.
100 styles of Summer hats.
STRAWS, PANAMAS, BEAVER CASSIMERES,
BEAVER, FELTS, DRAB BEAVERS, SOFT HATS, &c., &c.
At GENIN'S Hat Store, No. 507 Broadway.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross Bars; also, Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboards and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Dépôt No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. (Formerly No. 192 Pearl-st.)

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE,
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, and RESTORING THE HAIR.
Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines
Are well adapted to the use of families, tailor's, dress-maker's &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Straw Hats,

From England, Switzerland, Italy, China, East Indies and South America, comprising one of the finest assortments ever offered to the public. For sale by LEARY & CO., Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Fourth of July.—To accommodate their friends from a distance and citizens rarely at leisure, FOWLER & WELLS will keep open their Phrenological Rooms, No. 308 Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M. Independence Day.

A Secret about Soda Water.—It can be made, of delicious quality, at 4 cents the gallon, in the Van Allen Soda Fountain. Dealers can examine it for themselves, at the Office of the American Trades Company, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort st.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees; surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Fronts, Half Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale, and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6, Astor House.

Zephyr Undershirts, New-York Mills Muslin Drawers, Alexander Kid Gloves, &c., at Nos. 87 and 89 William st., one door north of Maiden lane.
GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Travelers drive direct to the
SMITHSONIAN HOUSE,
Broadway, corner Houston st.
It is conducted on the European Plan.

Summer Hats—Every desirable style and quality, unsurpassed. The most fashionable styles of Straws for Gents and Children, at reduced rates. First premium.
KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 387 Canal-st.

Fourth of July.—Ladies for the country wishing their supply of Boots and Shoes for themselves and families, can find all the various styles good articles, moderate prices, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 337 Canal-st.

Summer Pleasures—The wearing of one of these tasty thin cassimere and linen Summer suits to be found at DROMGOLD & PROCH'S, No. 214 BROADWAY, at so low a price as would scarcely be felt.

J. Howard, Exchange and Commission Broker.—Delaware and Southern money bought and sold on the most reasonable terms, Office No. 176 Greenwich-st.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
Of the Legalized Lotteries.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI
STATE LOTTERIES.

Authorized by the Legislature with Sworn Commissioners to superintend the same.

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 363, June 30, 1859.

60, 59, 43, 57, 53, 24, 8, 55, 31, 11, 73, 4.

Class No. 364, June 30, 1859.

41, 40, 68, 15, 59, 74, 43, 42, 23, 55, 25, 3, 28.

GEORGIA LOTTERIES.

Class No. 361, June 30, 1859.

74, 43, 15, 66, 16, 23, 21, 18, 53, 12, 26, 25, 59.

Extra Class, No. 362, June 30, 1859.

[Not Received.]

N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

The Most Enchanting Hat of the Season—the beau ideal of elegance and high fashion, is the Pearl Casimere at WHITE'S,
No. 216 Broadway, under Barnum's Museum.

Great Sale of Summer Clothing for Men's and Boys' Wear, Wholesale and Retail, for this week only. Now is your time to buy.
N. A. KNAPP, No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

MARRIED

WILLIAMSON—FERGUSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 29, by the Rev. E. J. Hamilton, of Oyster Bay, L. I., N. L. WILLIAMSON, Esq., to Miss MARGARET B. FERGUSON, both of this City.

MILLER—BOYLE.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 29, by the Rev. E. J. Hamilton, of Oyster Bay, L. I., JOHN MILLER, Esq., of Canada West, to Miss MARY ANN BOYLE, of this City.

WELLING—PINCKNEY.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 29, at St. Paul's M. E. Church, by the Rev. Dr. McClintock, Mr. WILLIAM M. WELLING to URANIA C., only daughter of the late Elijah R. Pinckney, Esq., all of this City.

WILLIAMS—DAVISON.—At Harlem, on Tuesday, June 28, by the Rev. J. C. Washburne, Mr. GEORGE T. WILLIAMS to Miss ELIZABETH A. DAVISON, all of Harlem.

VAN O'LINDA—PAUL.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 30, at the Pilgrim Church, by the Rev. Dr. Storrs, WILLIAM VAN O. LINDA, of this City, to Miss Cornelia M. Paul of Brooklyn.

NAPIER—HOWELL.—At Sag Harbor, L. I., on Wednesday, June 29, by the Rev. Dr. Copp, ALEXANDER D. NAPIER, of New-York, to Miss LAURA DWIGHT, adopted daughter of N. P. Howell, Esq.

DIED.

SHERWOOD.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 29, at 7 o'clock P. M., GEORGE E. SHERWOOD, aged 59 years, 2 months and 14 days.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 8 West 21st st., on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Rye, Westchester Co., for interment.

TERBEUN.—In this City, on Thursday morning, June 30, ELIZABETH P. TERBEUN, aged 70 years, relict of Richard Terbeun.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 51 West 19th-st.

HEISTER.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, June 29, after a short illness, EDWARD HEISTER, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brother George, and of his brother-in-law, E. H. Gouge, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 97 Greene st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

KIRK.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, June 29, of disease of the heart, GEORGE KIRK, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 147 Norfolk-st. His remains will be interred in 2d-st. Marble Cemetery.

MORTON.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 28, MARGARET A., wife of Robert Morton, in the 40th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and those of John Morton, and of her brothers, David and Alex. W. Murray, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 217 West 16th-st., on Friday, July 1, at 10½ o'clock A. M., without further notice.

☞ The funeral of OBADIAH MEAD will take place at St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner of 22d st. and 4th-av., on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

LUDLUM.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 30, BENJAMIN F., son of Peter W. and Catharine Ludlam, aged 18 years and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 59 High st., this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

NEWMAN.—At Tarrytown, on Thursday, June 30, ALLEN AMASA, son of Allen and Catharine R. Newman, aged 6 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Tarrytown Institute, at 4 o'clock P. M., this day (Friday.)

VAN RENSSELAER.—At The Old Mansion, Greenbush, on Wednesday, June 29, ANNIE CONSTABLE, wife of Francis Van Rensselaer, and daughter of the late Dr. Saml. W. Moore, of this City.

SANFORD.—At Rye, Westchester Co., on Wednesday morning, June 29, NANCY M., daughter of the late Dr. Clark Sanford.

FIJUX.—At Newark, on Wednesday, June 29, CHARLES FIJUX, the infant son of Francis and Louisa Fijux, of dropsy of the brain, aged 1 year, 9 months and 18 days.

His remains were taken from the residence of his parents, on Thursday, to Greenwood Cemetery, for interment.

SMITH.—At Mishawaka, Indiana, on Tuesday evening, June 28, from injuries received by railroad accident near that place, BENJAMIN E. SMITH, late with Marine Bank, this City.

For notice of funeral see Saturday morning's papers.

MOORE.—In San Francisco, on Friday, May 20, at 12 o'clock at night, EDWIN, son of Charles Moore, aged 3 years, 5 months and 7 days.

BOWERY CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
ESTABLISHED 1837.
W. L. CONKLIN & CO.,
NO. 8 BOWERY,
Wish to call the attention of the public to their assortment of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING!
SPRING OVERCOATS! BUSINESS SUITS!
A large assortment of SPRING OVERCOATS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES, ranging from $6 upward.
Fancy Cassimere Pants and Vests in proportion.
GOODS MADE TO ORDER in the MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE, at short notice, and upon economical terms. DON'T FORGET—No. 8 BOWERY.

ICE CREAM FOR THE MILLION!
TORREY'S FREEZERS
Are now supplying a want long felt by the community, viz, the ability of having
HOME-MADE ICE CREAM
With little labor and slight cost, yet of a quality for lightness and smoothness not surpassed by the best confectioners.

3 Quarts	$2 50	8 Quarts	$5 00
4 Quarts	3 00	14 Quarts	7 00
6 Quarts	4 00	20 Quarts	10 00

Can be had retail of housefurnishing and hardware stores generally, and at wholesale of
E. P. TORREY,
No. 9 Platt-st., N. Y.

CARPETING.
NEW AND CHOICE PATTERNS FOR SPRING SALES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.,
Are now opening their entire Spring importations at the following low rates:
Velvet and Medallions, best English, 10s. to 15s. per yard
Tapestry and Brussels, best English...4s. to 11s. per yard
Three-ply and Ingrain, new styles... 4s. to 8s. per yard
Floor Oil-cloths, &c., &c., at equally low rates.

WINDOW SHADES.
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
FERGUSON BROTHERS, No. 351 Broadway. Housekeepers and dealers will find the largest, best and cheapest assortment in New-York as above. Also, Gilt Cornices, Tassels, Damasks, Reps, and all kinds of Curtain Materials and Trimmings, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. FERGUSON BROTHERS.

THE FASHIONABLE SUMMER RESORT
At M. A. SCOTT & CO.'S,
No. 152 FULTON-ST.,
Where all the *beau monde* are flocking!
Follow suit,
And purchase there a Summer suit,
To suit the most fastidious taste.

ICE PITCHERS! ICE PITCHERS!!
WATER COOLERS! WATER COOLERS!!
Silver plated Ice Pitchers, plain, chased and engine-turned. A good supply, and
AT FAIR PRICES,
at No. 22 John-st. WM. S. MURRAY,
No. 22 John-st.

BUY THE BEST
CHART OF THE WAR!
Agents should see each kind, and decide for themselves which is the MOST COMPLETE, ACCURATE and ATTRACTIVE. SPECIMENS of ours mailed POSTPAID for 25 cents. We can now furnish them in any quantities. PRICE LIST of our MAPS and CHARTS sent upon application.
H. H. LLOYD & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
No. 348 BROADWAY, New-York.

ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
Monthly Part No. II.
A SPLENDID NUMBER,
Containing Five Weekly Parts.
OUT THIS MORNING.
For sale by all Dealers.
J. W. EMERSON & CO., Publishers.

YANKEE NOTIONS
FOR
AUGUST
OUT THIS MORNING.
Price 10 Cents.
Published by T. W. STRONG,
No. 98 Nassau-st.

MUSICAL BOXES,
Playing from 2 to 36 tunes, with a great variety of accompaniments, for sale by PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs, New-York.
Musical Boxes repaired.

NEW BOOKS.

EVERY HOTEL WANTS IT!
EVERY RESTAURANT WANTS IT!
EVERY RAILROAD WANTS IT!
EVERY THEATRE WANTS IT!
EVERY BANK WANTS IT!
EVERY BROKER WANTS IT!
EVERY STOREKEEPER WANTS IT!
EVERY STEAMBOAT WANTS IT!
EVERY BAR-ROOM WANTS IT!
EVERY BAKER WANTS IT!
EVERY BUTCHER WANTS IT!
Every one who Takes or Handles Paper Money Wants it!!!
WANTS WHAT?
THE
FAC SIMILE BANK-NOTE DETECTER!
HEWET'S ENCYCLOPEDIA!!

Without it they all run the hourly risk of receiving a one dollar note raised to a $10, $20, $50 or any other large denomination: or they are, at the same time, in danger of taking a worthless Wild-cat Bank note, in which the title of some solvent Bank has been substituted; or even some counterfeit or spurious notes that make their appearance for the first time.

Issued in weekly numbers, each containing one hundred and forty-four fac similes of genuine Bank Notes, commencing with the City of Boston, and thereafter to contain all the New-England States in alphabetical order, and so on throughout the whole country.

First number will be ready July 1, and for sale by all News Dealers and Periodical Agents in the Union.

WILLIAM COUSLAND & CO.,
No. 9 Nassau-st.

COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTES!

ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN BANK NOTE CURRENCY,
BY PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHIC FAC-SIMILES, IN MINIATURE, OF EVERY GENUINE NOTE OF EVERY SOLVENT BANK IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

AN INFALLIBLE DETECTOR OF ALTERED, SPURIOUS, AND COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

WITH A FAC-SIMILE OF THE GENUINE NOTES BEFORE YOU, HOW CAN YOU TAKE THE BAD?

No written or printed description of Bank Notes, no matter how carefully compiled, can ever be made an infallible and perfect protector.

Since the application of the art of Engraving to the commercial use of paper currency, a period of more than fifty years, it has been the object of all the parties interested to secure their issues against the liability of alterations of titles, and the raising or substitution of higher denominations of value, but, so far, that desirable object has never been accomplished, for upon the one hundred and forty-four fac-similes of genuine Bank Notes contained in the very first number of this ENCYCLOPÆDIA, there are seventy-eight altered, raised, and spurious notes now in circulation.

First number will be for sale by all News Dealers on Saturday morning, July 2.

WM. COUSLAND & CO., Publishers,
No. 9½ Nassau st., New-York.
DEXTER & CO., and ROSS & TOUSEY, General Agents for the United States.

A CAPITAL BOOK FOR BOYS'
COUNTRY READING.
D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,
Have Now Ready,
THE BOYS' BOOK,
Or,
MODERN TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE,
By
MEREDITH JOHNES.
With Eight Illustrations, by William Harvey.
One vol., thick 16mo., 75 cents.

From the North American.

A capital selection of sketches of travel and adventure. The author seems to understand, exceedingly well, what young people will appreciate, and has both selected the material with good judgment, and presented it in good language.

From the Memphis Eagle.

This book is an unexceptionable one for the young; it is interesting, instructive and true; in it the reader can pleasantly and profitably roam from sea to sea, and land to land: he climbs mountains, tracks never melting snows, and gazes on dazzling icebergs, then dashes off from pole to tropic, indulges in the charm of the unchecked luxuriance of warm and enchanting climates; he reaps into the recently opened cities of Japan, and revels amid the mysterious recesses of Africa.

D. A. & CO HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:
MEMOIRS OF EMPRESS CATHERINE. Written by Herself. With a Preface by A. HERZEN. 1 vol., 12mo. $1.
THE TIN TRUMPET; or, Heads and Tails for the Wise and Waggish. A new American edition, with alterations and additions. 1 vol., 12mo. Gilt top, $1 25.
POEMS. By ANNE WHITNEY. 1 vol., 12mo. 75c.

TOURISTS' GUIDE
TO THE
WATERING PLACES AND SUMMER RESORTS OF THE UNITED STATES,
WITH THE WAY TO GET TO THEM,
IS PUBLISHED IN
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE
FOR JULY.
PRICE 25 CENTS.
Containing late Time Tables on all the Railroads, with other important information for the Traveler. Illustrated with 70 Maps. D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

ARTHUR'S
PATENT SELF-SEALING
FRUIT CANS AND JARS.

These celebrated Cans and Jars," says the editor of the *Lady's Book*, "the first introduced, and, by all odds, the best, are steadily coming into general use. Thousands of housekeepers, who, in past seasons, were tempted to try other Cans and Jars, and who lost more or less of their fruit in consequence, will be glad to learn that ARTHUR'S never fails."

ARTHUR, BURNHAM & GILROY,
Manufacturers under the Patent,
Nos. 117 and 119 South 10th st., Philadelphia.
Also, manufacturers under the Patent, for the United States, of the celebrated "OLD DOMINION" COFFEE and TEA POTS.
Wholesale Agent for the above popular articles,
E. P. TORREY, No. 9 Platt-st., New-York.

THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS WHICH HAS FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS ATTENDED
DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA,
induces us to call the special attention of all those who are afflicted with any diseases arising from impurities of the blood, to the great superiority of THIS SARSAPARILLA over any other preparation of the same nature. It has been tested by thousands suffering from SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, EFFECTS OF MERCURY, RHEUMATISM, COLDS, COUGHS, and many other complaints, with the most beneficial effects. As it is now compounded under the direct supervision of
DR. JAMES R. CHILTON, CHEMIST,
it is the only preparation that can be safely relied on, to effect a permanent and speedy cure. We have never known it to fail in any of the above cases. If you are similarly afflicted, try it, and be
VERY CAREFUL TO USE NO OTHER.
Wholesale and Retail Dépôt, No. 212 BROADWAY, N.Y.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
Children teething are almost certain to be afflicted with Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy for these diseases and will give immediate relief from all pain and distress incident to the process of teething. Perfectly safe in all cases. Sold everywhere. 25 cents per bottle.

THE SUMMER MOON WAS SHINING
All in the purple sky.
My wife and I we tossed about,
And could not close an eye:
I cursed and swore, she scolded me
All through the weary night.
But 'twas enough to vex a saint,
The bed bug's savage bite.
You may be sure I certain went,
Next morn, to LYON'S store.
And home in joyful triumph I
Th' Magnetic Powder bore,
Which quickly slaughtered every bug,
Mosquito roach, and fly.

Lyon's Powder is harmless to mankind, but will kill all house insects, garden worms, plant-bugs, &c. Lyon's Magnetic Pills are sure death to rats and mice. Sold everywhere. Sample flasks, 25 cents; regular sizes, 50 cents and $1.
BARNES & PARK,
Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York.
Beware of imitators and impostors.

CURTIS' CURE FOR BALDNESS.
This remedy is reliable; contains no oil, lead or sulphur; it has been tested in Boston, Providence and the Eastern States. J. M. CURTIS, Proprietor, Providence, R. I. Sold by E. M. Guion, No. 127 Bowery; J. & J. Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; W. H. Lewis, No. 527 Greenwich-st.; John Jones, No. 722 Houston st., New-York; Mrs Hayes; G. P. Milne, and Reynolds & Co. Brooklyn; P. Sellew, Jersey City; U. T. Mercer, Newark. BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, General Agents. And all Druggists.

CAPTAINS OF VESSELS BOUND TO THE WEST INDIES, BRAZIL, &c.,
Should not forget that
BELLARD'S CALORIC PREPARATIONS
are a preventive and cure of the yellow fever, besides possessing other properties very valuable to seafaring men, and especially on long voyages.
Full information cheerfully furnished by the undersigned. J. B. A. CONSTANTIN, No. 94 Fulton st.

CRAMPS, PAINS AND DIARRHŒA.
The only certain, safe and reliable remedy in those complaints is the LIFE DROPS, prepared by
TRALL & STOW, No. 43 Bowery.
Will cure the most severe Cramps in 10 minutes.
Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.

THE OLD CONTINENTAL WHISKY
Is all the rage this warm weather—with ice.
For sale by CAMPBELL & SEAMAN,
No. 404 4th-av.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS—AT NO. 439, BROADWAY, MRS. FOSTER'S—200 dozen ladies' and children's skirts, from 4 to 40 hoops, at from 25c to 75c. for children; 62c. to $4 for ladies. The largest and most complete variety to select from in the City.

WATER COOLERS.—THEY ARE DIFFERENT from the celebrated ice pitchers, designed principally for offices, and although it is handy to have them in the house, yet, from the chilling effect, they would be rated as "Family Jars." LUCIUS HART, 4 and 6 Burling slip.

FOR SALE—PRICE $35—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES—From the commencement to date of sale. The work is substantially bound in twelve volumes to October, 1856. Address S. W. B., Box 2,427 Philadelphia, Penn.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES—FOR Pumping Water at gentlemen's country-seats, and all other places—may be had at the Agency No. 164 Duane-st., corner of Hudson st.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER'S SITUATION, BY A young man 26 years of age, who thoroughly understands his business. Address J. A., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

OLD CONTINENTAL WHISKY, FOR SALE by CAMPBELL & SEAMAN,
No. 404 4th-av.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

These bitters, which have obtained a celebrity universally awarded to them, as superior to any tonic ever prepared, are now being introduced to the attention of the public of New-York. In the West and South for years they have obtained an unparalleled sale and a reputation as a curative agent and anti-dyspeptic never before allotted to any one medicine. In obedience to the continued requests and demands of hundreds who have heretofore found difficulty in obtaining these invaluable bitters in the City of New-York, the proprietors take pleasure in announcing that hereafter they will be able to supply them in unlimited quantities, having the proper facilities for their extensive preparation.

Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters have not only met with general favor in the Atlantic States, California, Oregon, and islands in the Pacific, but they have also been introduced into South America, Germany and other countries successfully.

The Bitters operate powerfully upon the stomach, bowels, and liver, restoring them to a healthy and vigorous action, and thus, by the simple process of strengthening nature, enable the system to triumph over disease. Its adaptation to cure all affections of the digestive organs is peculiar to itself. Dyspepsia—a disease which is probably more prevalent, when taken in all its various forms, than any other, the cause of which may always be attributed to derangements of the digestive organs—can be cured without fail by using HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS as per directions on the bottle, and in addition take a glass of cold water after rising in the morning, which will facilitate the cure. For this disease every physician will recommend bitters of some kind; then why not use an article known to be infallible? Every country have their bitters as a preventive of disease and strengthening of the system in general, and among them all there is not to be found a more healthy people than the Germans, from whom this preparation emanated, based upon scientific experiments, which has tended to advance the destiny of this great preparation in the medical scale of science.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by Hegeman & Co., No. 161 Broadway.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by Rushtons, No. 10 Astor House.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by Barnes & Park, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin st.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by A. Bininger & Co., Nos. 92 & 94 Liberty-st.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by Ward & Lewis, No 16 Old-slip.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by Day, Ayres & Hoagland, No. 68 Pearl-st.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by Hegeman & Co., No 399 Broadway.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by E. Dupuy, No 609 Broadway.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by Delluc & Co., No. 635 Broadway.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by Rushton, No. 417 Broadway.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by Hegeman & Co., No. 511 Broadway.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by John Meakim, No. 679 Broadway.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by L. Graumam, No. 698 Broadway.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by J & J. Coddington, No 745 Broadway.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by Hegeman & Co., No. 756 Broadway.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by B. V. B. Corwine, No. 811 Broadway.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by Thomas T. Green, No 862 Broadway.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by Edwin McIntire, No. 874 Broadway.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by L. H. Durkin, No 965 Broadway.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by Shedden & Meergard, cor. 28th-st. and Broadway.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by J. N. Prior & Co., No. 1,074 Broadway.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by —— Bramble, No. 1,099 Broadway.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by Chas Smith, corner Canal and Laurens-sts.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by C. J. Stearns, No. 439 Canal-st.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by John Atkins, Jr., No 298 Hudson st.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by R. B. Newman, No. 303 Hudson-st.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by P. B. Knapp, No. 362 Hudson-st.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by L. A. Hoadley, No. 463 Hudson-st.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by T. Chambers, No. 576 Hudson-st.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by R. Taylor, No. 10 8th-av.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by L. A. Hoadley, No. 91 8th-av.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by J. Langstaff, No. 142 8th av.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by J. Concie, No. 166 8th-av.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by F. H. Loss, No. 228 8th-av.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by W. Simpson, No. 274 8th av.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by Alfred Mason No 263 8th av.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by J. Prior & Son, No. 331 8th-av.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by Campbell corner 8th av. and 28th-st.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by Husted, No. 441 8th-av.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by Siller, No. 451 8th-av.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by Edward Flint, No. 336 9th-av.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by A. Hugart, No. 356 9th-av.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by P. Beyerle, No 358 9th-av.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by Galen Hunter, No. 104 6th-av.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by William N. Giles, No. 139 6th-av.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by George W. De La Vergne, No. 138 6th-av.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by A. M. Conklin, corner Broadway and 34th-st.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by Geo. W. De La Vergne, cor. 14th-st. and 6th-av.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by James A. Tilford, No. 104 4th av.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by Shedden & Meergard, cor. of Bowery & 4th-st.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by John S. Pierce, No. 685 Broadway.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by H T Kiersted, No. 529 Broadway.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by John Jones, No. 722 Houston st.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by Wm B. Eager & Co., No. 120 Hudson-st.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by H H Decker, cor. Broadway and Duane-st.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by E. M. Guion, No. 127 Bowery.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by Howell & Co., No. 693 Broadway.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by P. C. Tadman & Co., No. 81 Bleecker-st.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by Edward Botton, No. 279 4th av.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by Chadsey & Co., No. 212 Broadway.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by G. E. Mendum, Nos 88 and 90 Cedar st.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by Geo. E. Closs, No. 106 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by J. B. Brice, No 27 James-st., Brooklyn.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by Mrs Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by Geo. P. Milne, No. 217 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by J. Worthington, cor. Fulton & Pineapple sts., Brooklyn.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by Dickenson, northeast corner Henry and Atlantic sts., Brooklyn.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by C. G. Green, southeast corner Henry and Atlantic sts., Brooklyn.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by L. S. Hubbard, No. 158 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by E. & S. Foppers, No. 1[illegible]89 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by Leavenworth, No. 17 Court-st., Brooklyn.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by R. J. Davies, corner Fulton and Clinton sts., Brooklyn.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by John E. Quidor, No. 69 Montgomery st., Jersey City.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by Henry R. [illegible]arcein, No. 41 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by John H. Snyder, No. 402 Grand-st.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by P. I. Tadman & Co., No. 268 4th-av.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

SUMMER RESORTS.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NIAGARA FALLS.—ROBERT B. COLEMAN, late of the firm of Coleman & Stetson, of the Astor House, and more recently engaged at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, has in connection with his son, FREDERICK W. COLEMAN, opened the above named elegant house, which, having been enlarged and greatly improved, renders it very desirable to visitors at this, the greatest of watering places.

SAN SOUCI HOTEL,
BALLSTON SPA.

This hotel, so long and favorably known to the pleasure-seeking public, will be open for visitors, under the supervision of W. W. DAY, June 13. This house has lately been put in complete repair, with all modern improvements, combining elegance, comfort, and quietness, which combination it is impossible to find in larger places. The Mineral Springs of this place need no commendation, as their medicinal properties have a reputation world wide. As a Summer resort for those seeking health, rest, or pleasure, the San Souci offers inducements which no other hotel has, or can have.
W. W. DAY, Proprietor.

LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—This fashionable Summer hotel is now open for the reception of guests. The La Tourette House is beautifully situated on the banks of the Kill Von Kull, opposite Staten Island, with an extensive water front, good salt water bathing, boating, fishing, &c., and pleasant drives in the vicinity. Gentlemen with their families visiting New-York during the Summer months will find the La Tourette House as convenient as a hotel in town. Steamboats leave pier No. 2 North River for Bergen Point at 7½, 9 and 11:45 A. M., 4 and 5:45 P. M.; from Barclay-st. at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
WESLEY W. HILL,
(late of La Farge House, Proprietor.
N. B.—It takes no longer to go from New-York to Bergen Point, than from South ferry to Union square.

SARATOGA—CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This beautifully located and justly celebrated Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. In consequence of our greatly increasing patronage, the proprietors have made large improvements, and confidently state that Congress Hall stands front among the watering hotels of this country. Our suites of family rooms and parlors are very large and well ventilated, combining the gayety of a hotel with the quietude of a family home. Suites of rooms or single rooms can be secured by addressing the proprietors.
HATHORN & McMICHAEL.

LAKE MOHEGAN HOUSE—HAVING BEEN enlarged and refurnished, is now open for Summer boarders; situated four miles east of Peekskill village, Westchester County; accessible by all trains on the Hudson River Railroad; carriages to the house at the dépôt on the arrival of every train. REFERENCES—Tiffany & Co.; J. W. Winter, banker, No. 44 Exchange-place; H. B. Cowles, No. 14 Beekman-st.; P. Gassner, Appleton's Building, Room No. 46. Address A. W. PALMER, Peekskill.

TRENTON FALLS, NEAR UTICA, N. Y.—The subscriber informs the traveling public that his hotel at the above place is open for the reception of visitors, and can be reached from Utica within an hour by railroad.

The unique and romantic scenery of these Falls is so universally known that the undersigned deems it only necessary to ascure his guests that the established reputation of his house will be sustained as it has heretofore been for the last 25 years. M. MOORE, Proprietor.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET FOR THE SUMMER AT FISHKILL LANDING.—The house contains 10 rooms, piazza in front, overlooking the bay and river opposite Newburgh. There are 5 acres of land, good garden, plenty of fruit and shade trees, stable, ice-house, &c., located within a few minutes of the railroad station, in a desirable neighborhood. Possession given immediately. Apply to OSCAR SCHENCK, No. 62 Cortlandt-st., or to Mrs. HOMER SCHENCK, on the premises.

ROCKAWAY, L. I.—THE PAVILION HOTEL IS now open. The stages meet the cars at Jamaica, leaving the South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. A daily Express will leave No. 719 Broadway at 8 A. M., and No. 117 John-st. at 10 A. M., to take baggage to the Pavilion from any part of the City. A messenger will leave Boyd's Express, No. 45 William-st., at 3 P. M., with letters and light parcels for the guests of the Pavilion. FRANCIS RIDER, Proprietor.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH—IS now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will take the Long Island Railroad at the South Ferry, Brooklyn, (at 10 o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M.) where tickets can be procured to the Surf Hotel *via* Deer Park, thence by omnibus to Babylon, where the new and splendid steamer *Wave*, Capt. H. Southard, will be in waiting to convey passengers to the hotel. Fare, $1 75.
T. T. BLOOMER & CO., Proprietors.

COUNTRY BOARD AT CORNWALL, ORANGE COUNTY.—Madame RUTTKAI KOSSUTH can pleasantly accommodate a limited number of boarders during the vacation of her school at Highland Park, one of the most romantic and healthy localities near New-York, and within a mile of Idlewild. Frequent daily communication with the City by boats and cars. References, J. B. Kitching, Esq., Duane-st.; Mr de Cordova, No. 34 South-st.; and the proprietors of the *Times* newspaper.

COUNTRY BOARD.—MOST DESIRABLE SITUation in a gentleman's mansion, large and well furnished rooms, water, bath and water-closet, large shade trees, good table farm of one hundred acres, variety of fruit, fine rides and commanding prospect, two hours' ride on Harlem Railroad; terms reasonable. Inquire of Dr. CLARK, No. 437 8th-av.; Mrs. WASHBURN, No. 121 Lexington-av.; or to Mr. COLBY, corner of Duane and Church sts.; NOBLE, BROWN & Co.

PLEASANT VIEW HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—This delightful private Summer residence is now open for the season. Parties wishing to engage rooms, will please call and examine the premises. Access almost every hour in the day by steamboats *Red Jacket* and *Wyoming*, from Pier No. 2 North River.
JOHN M. ENGARD, Proprietor.

BOARD AT BEDFORD L. I.—BY IMMEDIate application a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, may be accommodated with board through the Summer months in a private family. Situation delightful, with all the benefits of country air. For further particulars call at No. 49 Cedar-st., second floor, New-York.

NEWPORT, R. I.—THE LONG ESTABLISHED Sea House at the Glen is now open for boarders, either families or individuals. The situation is unsurpassed, grounds spacious, the house commodious; conveniences for still-water bathing on the shore, at a short distance from the house. For particulars, address by post, Miss RUTH S. DURFEE, South Portsmouth, Newport, R. I.

STATEN ISLAND.—EXCELLENT ACCOMMOdations for families and gentlemen at the Port Richmond House, fourth landing; fine grounds, grass, water view, stabling, &c. Terms moderate. Boats leave Whitehall-st., 8½ and 10 A.M., 12½, 2½, 4, 5½ and 7 P. M. Return 7, 8 and 10 A.M., 12½, 2½, 4 and 5½ P.M. One hour's sail. Inquire of HENRY T. KERR, No. 74 Wall-st.

MOUNTAIN GLEN HOUSE, PLAINFIELD, N. J.—This day, from 10 to 4 o'clock, may be seen a view of the place; also the proprietor, at TITSWORTH BROTHERS, No. 22 Dey-st. Charming scenery, air and water; warm and cold baths; clean beds, airy rooms and a good table. No fever and ague.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW BOARDERS CAN be accommodated on reasonable terms, at a farmhouse within a mile of the Whitlockville Station on the Harlem Railroad, 44 miles from the City. The house is large, and finely situated, and the place well supplied with fruit, ice, &c. For particulars, apply to H. F. WOODS, Washington Hotel, Nos. 365 and 367 4th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT THE CORNWALL House, Cornwall, Orange County, near Idlewild. The proprietor of the above house has a few eligible rooms still unoccupied. Families or single persons can be comfortably accommodated, by personal application, or by addressing G. TOMPKINS, Jr., Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARD FOR 12 PERSONS may be obtained in a private family; location healthy, grounds ample and elevated, surrounded by beautiful scenery. Two hours from New York and three minutes' walk from the dépôt. For further information, address WM. A. BULL, Wilton, Cannon's Station, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY CAN obtain board at Ramapo near Sufferns Station, thirty miles by New-York and Erie Railroad, at a farm-house, where there will be no other boarders taken, and in a healthy location. For particulars inquire of H. S. WINTER, cor. 24th-st. and 10th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE LARGE OR TWO small families can obtain board on a farm four miles west of the village of Newburgh, where can be had all the comforts of a home. For further particulars address WESTLAKE CANNON, Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—M. B. FELSHAW HAS spacious, cool and quiet rooms to accommodate one or two families desiring private board. Situated in the pleasant and romantic village of Hunter, Greene County, N. Y. No pains spared to make boarders comfortable.

COUNTRY BOARD IN STAMFORD, CONN.—A private family will furnish very pleasant accommodations to one or two small families for the Summer. For particulars, reference is made to G. L. BROWN, No. 11 Wall-st.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A LADY REsiding eight miles up the Hudson river could accommodate a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen of steady, quiet habits; accessible by cars and steamer; 45 minutes from City Hall. References given and required. Address Box No. 7 Carmansville Post-office, N. Y.

STERLING HOUSE, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The Sterling House has a number of fine large rooms set apart for Summer boarders. Families wishing board can be suited with rooms and prices.
M. H. WILSON, Proprietor.

HUDSON RIVER BOARD.—FIRST-CLASS board can be obtained at Riverdale Station, five minutes' walk from the dépôt; good fishing, &c. For particulars, apply at No. 58 Pearl-st., up stairs, front office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom on the second floor may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th st., near Union-square; also, a single room. Southern families would find this a desirable location.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, FURnished new, location pleasant, can be had by gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, by applying at No. 109 East 10th-st., New-York.

BOARDING—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY FOR A lady and gentleman or two single gentlemen, a large front room with closets, gas and every convenience. Terms very moderate. Call at No. 242 East Broadway.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—TO LET, pleasant rooms, with board, in a house delightfully situated near the Wall st. and South Ferries. Terms moderate. Address CALEB LEWIS, Brooklyn Post-office.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Terms very moderate for the summer months.

MASSER'S
FIVE MINUTE
ICE CREAM FREEZER,
AS IMPROVED FOR 1859.

With Stamped Iron Covers and Bottoms—Tinned.

The only Freezer known which is constructed on true scientific principles.

The cheapest, best, and most economical, requiring less ice and less labor than any other, being at the same time the most durable in structure and most certain in its operations.

Sole Agents for the United States.
E. KETCHAM & CO.,
Manufacturers of Japanned and Planished Tin Ware.
No. 269 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON MYRTLE, PARK, THROOP and Yates avs; Stockton, Floyd, Ellery and Hopkins sts. They are in a good neighborhood, on high ground on the grade; ready for use and one mile from Peck-slip Ferry. The Broadway, Myrtle and Flushing-av Railroads pass these lots. Price $400. Terms very easy. Apply to ROBERT ADAIR, No. 87 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE SEVENTH house west of 5th-av., in the row of brown stone-front houses on the south side of 47th-st.; house 20x55, four-story, high-stoop; has all the improvements, and is strictly first-class. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st., or at No. 64 West 47th-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 84 West 48th-st.; house, 20x46; has all the modern improvements, and is furnished in the best manner. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.; or H. A. KIDDER, No. 86 West 48th-st. Price, $9,000.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST CLASS FULL-SIZED four story brown stone house and lot No. 17 East 32d st., built in the best manner, and containing every modern improvement; will be sold cheap. Apply to S. NASON, No. 23 Water-st.

FOR SALE—LEXINGTON-AV.—A FULL LOT ON easterly side of Lexington-av., between 55th and 56th sts. Terms easy. Apply to
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A CHOICELY located plot of ground, containing about 3½ acres. For particulars inquire of
CHAS. B. FOSDICK, No. 1 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE AND Lot on the southeast corner of 9th av. and 20th-st. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th av.

FOR SALE—THE PLOT OF GROUND, 107 FEET 6 inches on 4th-av. by 100 feet on 29th-st. Terms easy. Address, by note, No. 22 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE STORE NO. 178 9th-av. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS of the two new houses in West 25th st., Nos. 315 and 317; each floor is fitted up to suit a small family, with water, gas and dumb-waiter to hoist coal and wood from cellar. Each floor has parlor, sitting-room, kitchen, three bed-rooms, and four pantries, with use of wash-house and bath in cellar. Rent of second floor, $17; third floor, $15. Parlors and first floor of one of the houses can be let with the second floor. Apply on the premises for any other information.

TO LEASE—ON THE EAST RIVER, AT BUSHWICK CREEK—SIXTY LOTS OF GROUND fronting 260 feet on the East River, between North 12th-st. and North 13th sts., Brooklyn, lately occupied by H. S. WELLES & Co. as a pipe yard. This property lies opposite to 14th-st., in New-York, and is a DESIRABLE LOCATION FOR A FERRY, or for any business requiring so much surface in one plot on the East River. Apply to CORNS. DU BOIS, 37 Water st.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 555 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23, WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and workshops in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 10 windows in each; store No. 204 William st.; the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER lofts of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts.; suitable for business purposes, having hoistway, gas on every story, and Croton water to the fourth; well lighted from both streets. Will be let for one business only. Apply on the premises.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown-stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st. will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 73 Wall-st.

TO LET—ALL BUT THE SECOND FLOOR OF the three story, high-stoop brick house No. 259 West 43d-st.; has under cellar, Croton, gas, &c., and is in perfect order. Will be let to one or two families. Apply on the premises, or at No 368 Bowery, in the store.

TO LET—AT LOW RENTS, TO SMALL AMERican families, floors through, consisting of five rooms, with bath, Croton water, &c., in the modern houses on West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Apply at No. 140 West 19th st., from 1 to 4 P. M.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 46 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. House has all the modern improvements, and was put in perfect order last month. Rent, $1,500. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 45 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Possession immediately. Rent $90 per month.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE NO. 134 Vanderbilt-av.; 13 rooms; rent till May next $325.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE AT SMITHTOWN, L. I.—145 acres; house large and new, beautifully situated on elevated ground, fine lawn, with an abundance of large shade trees; land in high state of cultivation and well fenced; one side bounded by tide-water, with a good dock; bath-house, &c.; a fish pond well stocked with trout; out-buildings ample and convenient, ice house filled, every variety of timber necessary to a place, location healthy and within a short distance of Post-office and stage route to Railroad. Also, a farm of fifty acres in the village of Smithtown Branch; good buildings, one mile front on highway, daily communication with New-York by stage and railroad. Either of the above places will be sold low on easy terms. For particulars apply to the proprietor, at Smithtown, L. I.
EDWARD H. SMITH.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—IN THE township of Shrewsbury, N. J., of 82 acres, between the Shrewsbury River and the South River, within one to two miles of five steamboat landings, near the water, in sight of Long Branch; one of the most pleasant locations and the most productive farm in the State; fruit of every kind; plenty of marl with it; for fishing, gunning, oystering; sailing and health, it cannot be surpassed; the communication is good by four steamboats daily, or by railroad to be in operation this summer. For particulars apply to JOHN MILLER, No. 53 Wall street, or to DAVID H. BROWN, on the premises.

FOR SALE—MILL PROPERTY AND FARM, SITuated on the Hackensack River, three miles from Tappan Town, and near the Northern New-Jersey Railroad. The farm consists of about 22 acres; grist-mill and saw-mill; two dwelling-houses, one of which is occupied as a store; barn, hovel and other buildings, with a good apple orchard and a variety of fruit trees. For further particulars, inquire of R. A. TOOKER, Cashier Artizans' Bank; or J. J. COLES, on the premises; or W. H. BOLMAR, Tappan Town.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—A FARM OF THIRTY acres, three minutes' walk from dépôt, five miles from Elizabeth, N. J.; plenty of fruit, healthy, near churches, stores, schools, &c.; price $4,000 for farm and contents, including good house and outbuildings, horse, carriage, cow, fowls, plows, crops on ground, &c. Possession immediately. Part can be left on mortgage if required. Apply to J. R. & J. S. FERRIS, Jr., No 65 Warren-st.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 33 acres of good improved land, being part of the estate of the late James D. Merritt. The farm is situated in the township of Harrison, Westchester County, on Purchase-st., four miles from Rye, and three miles from White Plains. Any further information may be obtained by applying on the premises to HANNAH R. MERRITT, Executrix, or JOTHAM MERRITT, Executor.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 137 acres in Dutchess County, five miles from Dover Plains' dépôt. Plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply to OGDEN SEELYE, No. 276 4th-av., or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises. Address Washington Post-office, Dutchess County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT FARM, OF 140 acres, in Orange County, 6 miles by plank road from Middletown; fish-pond, good buildings and beautiful prospect. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE WITH MODERN conveniences, between 3d and 7th avs., not above 45th st., and in a good neighborhood. Advertisers desire immediate possession, have no children, and will give undoubted references. Address L. B. & CO., Box No. 723 Post-office. No notice taken of answers unless rent is stated.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1859.

TENTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, to which day the Transfer Books will be closed.
R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
HENDRIK HUDSON,
FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 17 Nassau-st.

The books of subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company, are now open, and will remain open, at this office, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., until the whole amount shall be subscribed, under the direction of the following Commissioners:

GEORGE S. DOUGHTY,	J. D. BEERS,
WILLIAM KENT,	HENRY L. PIERSON,
LUTHER BRADISH,	FRED. DE PEYSTER,
PETER COOPER,	ALVIN HIGGINS,
SHEPHERD KNAPP,	F. S. KINNEY,

ANSON LIVINGSTON.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1859.—At an election held on the 21st inst. the following-named gentlemen were chosen Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

Henry S. Tubell,	D. J. Steward,	Freeman Campbell,
Samuel Birdsall,	Edw. L. Lynch,	Peter R. Christie,
James S. Lewis,	C. Stephens,	Simon Shindler,
W. D. Washburn,	Jno. P. Yelverton,	George Smith,
Henry Demarest,	Jas. S. Brouwer,	Jotham C. Meeker,
Solomon Banta,	George Warner,	William Moir,
Samuel Raynor,	Matthias Clark,	Christopher Gwyer,
Eliph. Bootman,	William Hertzel,	Wm. M. Wilson,
Abraham Leggett	Jos. B. Miller,	John W. Lewis,
Thos. Williams,	Edw. P. Clark,	Mortimer Brown,
Chas. F. Hunter	Alfred Barmore,	Abm. R. Van Nest,
John O. More,	Mat. Bloodgood.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Matthias Clark, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON (known as Brookside Cottage) for sale low. $4,500 will buy 80 acres of land, on which there is a large modern-built cottage, containing 12 rooms, in a picturesque section of the Highlands, two miles from railroad dépôt and steamboat landing at Cold Spring. One-half in wood, the other in tillable land; a very desirable place for Summer residence, or would be an excellent place for a person wishing to engage in the cultivation of fruit, &c., being well stocked with thrifty fruit trees just coming into bearing. Possession given in August if desired. Also, 22 acres adjoining, equally divided into tillable and wood land, on which there is a fine building site surrounded by evergreen and forest trees commanding a partial view of Cold Spring village and West Point, can be had with the above if desired. For particulars, address BROOKSIDE, Box No. 103 Post-office, Cold Spring, Putnam County, N. Y.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Within an hour and a-half from New-York. The place is finely located on high ground, on the main road leading to the Rockaway Pavilion, and contains 42 acres of very superior land. The house is of Gothic style, commodious and well furnished, commanding a fine view of the ocean. The grounds are tastefully laid out and well planted with choice fruit trees and fine shrubbery. The out buildings consist of neat cottage for gardener and servants, two large barns, carriage houses, ice-house and poultry house, &c., &c. For further particulars, apply to JAS. M. PLUMB, No. 97 Chambers st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE FARMS and building sites on the west shore of the Hudson, in Bergen County, N. J., and Rockland County, N. Y., contiguous to the line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, which has recently been completed and opened to the public, and extends from Jersey City to Piermont. Parties wishing to secure desirable locations in the country contiguous to New-York, with convenient facilities of communication with the City, will find it for their interest to call on the undersigned, at his office, where maps of the country can be seen, and more particular information obtained. S. SEYMOUR,
No. 271 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY PLACE TO EXCHANGE for City property, only eight miles from New-York, on the line of the New York and Erie Railroad, containing about forty acres of land. The buildings consist of a two-story frame house, filled in with brick, furnished with all the modern improvements; the tenant-houses, stable, barn, and ice-house, filled, are all nearly new, and well arranged. Also the stock, horses, carriage, and all necessary implements. Location unsurpassed for beauty and health, and is easy of access. Possession immediately. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—AN ELEGANT COUNtry seat on the Susquehanna and Chenango Rivers; four acres in lawn, garden, &c.; with an elegant mansion, colonnade front, containing 12 rooms, with gas and water introduced; carriage-house, barn, ice house, &c.; large shade and a variety of fruit trees; is considered one of the most elegant country residences in Binghamton; is in the vicinity of elegant residences, schools, churches, &c., and well calculated to divide into fine building sites; for sale on easy terms, by
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine st.

TO LET—A HOUSE IN SOUTHPORT, CONN.—A small, convenient modern cottage, adjoining the salt water, well shaded, with conveniences for bathing; piazzas front and rear; with extensive views of the Sound and the adjoining village. Within eight minutes' walk of the Railroad Station. Will be rented very low to a desirable tenant. Inquire of BULKLEY, BRO. & CO., or THADDEUS DAVIDS & CO., New-York, or to ANDREW BULKLEY, Esq., Southport.

TO LET—AT LONG BRANCH, N. J., A BEAUTIful furnished cottage, having a fine parlor, dining and reception rooms, six sleeping-rooms, together with a kitchen and servants' room, good stable and carriage-house, all in perfect order, with two acres of land and a fine lawn drooping to the sea. Apply to JAMES McCORMICK, No. 29 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE—THIRTY ACRES OF LAND DElightfully situated on the Highlands of Nevisink, N. J., commanding a fine ocean prospect and view of Sandy Hook, the Lower Bay, Staten Island, &c.; accessible by boat from foot of Robinson-st. For further particulars and price, apply to THOMAS R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VERY DEsirable village property consisting of a good house of twelve rooms, stable and carriage-house, over an acre of land, highly improved, with large shade and fruit trees, graveled walks, &c.; is very accessible, in an undoubtedly healthy location. Will be sold low, or exchanged.
CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

A RARE CHANCE.—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT on Staten Island, with a large new house, barns, stables, plenty of fruit and shade; position healthy; high grounds, fine water, and 5 acres of good land; price $5,000; $3,000 or $4,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of MARTIN BROS. & CO., 69 Leonard-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, A neat cottage, barn, and half an acre of ground well stocked with choice fruit; five minutes' walk from landing, and commanding a fine river view.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—IN FISHKILL, FOR THE MONTHS OF July and August, a large, well-furnished country-house with plenty of old shade trees around it, within 1½ miles of New-Hamburgh landing. The owner may be seen on FRIDAY, between 1 and 2 o'clock, at 88 John-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT ORANGE, N. J., a country house; contains ten rooms, in order; garden attached. Only two minutes' walk from the dépôt. Apply to JONAS & REILLY, No. 163 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, relative to the acquisition of lands for a public park or place, between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in the City of New-York.—The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, pursuant to the statute entitled, "An Act to alter the map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed April 2, 1859—three-fifths being present—hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties, and persons, respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 6th day of July, 1859, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, to estimate, in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties, and persons aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, as lie between the southerly side or line of One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in said City, and which the said Board of Commissioners of the Central Park deem advisable to be acquired for the purpose of extending said Central Park in the City of New-York, which said lands and premises are laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act entitled, "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1857. Dated May 12, 1859.
RICHARD BUSTEED, Counsel to the Corporation,
And to said Board of Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—JOHN KNICKERBACKER against HORATIO N. PECK and PHEBE PECK his wife, FREDERICK A. PECK and MARY PECK his wife, HAMILTON B. BRADSHAW and CAROLINE A. BRADSHAW his wife, SUSAN E. BRADFORD and CHARLES H. THOMSON.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 58 Wall street, in the City of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 17th, 1859. To the defendants HORATIO N. PECK and PHEBE PECK. WEEKS & DE FOREST,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, on the twenty-first day of May, A. D., 1859.
je24-law6wF* WEEKS & DE FOREST.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.—NOTICE OF AN APplication for the discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the 3d article of the 1st title of the 5th chapter of the 2d part of the Revised Statutes.

ELDRIDGE G. MERICK, of the Town of Clayton, in the County of Jefferson, in his individual capacity, and as a member of the firm of E. G. MERICK & CO., and also as a member of the firm of M. MERICK & CO.—Notice first published the 17th day of June, 1859. Creditors to show cause before William C. Thompson, County Judge of Jefferson County, at his office in Watertown, on the 1st day of September 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated June 14, 1859.
BAGLEY & WRIGHT, Attorneys for Insolvent,
je17-law10wF* Watertown, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Henry Casamajor, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co., No. 78 South-street, in the City of New-York on or before the 10th day of December next. Dated New-York, the 2d day of June, 1859.
je3-law6mF* PAUL CASAMAJOR,
H. H. SEWALL,
Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB LICHTENBERG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of her attorney, P. J. Joachimssen, No. 118 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated NEW-YORK, March 31, 1859.
CAROLINE LICHTENBERG, Executrix, &c., of
apl-law6mF* Jacob Lichtenberg, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN G. COLLINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of WILLIAM COLLINS, No. 41 Wooster-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of September next. Dated, NEW-YORK, the 3d day of March, 1859.
mh4-law-6mF* JOHN FINLEY, WILLIAM COLLINS, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER MASTERSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Reuben H. Cudlipp, No. 119 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of November next. 1859. Dated, New-York, May 10, 1859.
my27-law6mF* MICHAEL TREACY, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL HUGHES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence No. 179 Varick-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 6, 1859.
ap8-law6mF* JOHN HUGHES, Administrator.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A. TYREDELL'S, THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had.—Broadway corner of Duane-st.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,

&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-ST.,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK—Cor. South 3d and 4th sts. Brooklyn, E. D.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi annual dividend at the rate of 6 per Cent. per annum, on all sums of three dollars and upwards that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of July next will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, July 18.

Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July next, will draw interest from the 1st.

The funds of this Institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate, worth double the amount loaned, and in City, County and State bonds.

The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 3 to 7 o'clock, P. M.
WILLIAM WALL, President.
GEORGE RICARD, } Vice
NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, }
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1859. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per Cent. per annum, on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of July next, will be paid to depositors, on and after Monday, July 18. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers st., east of Broadway.
JOSEPH STUART, President.
PETER CREBAR, Accountant.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Parties in America, holders of above named bonds, desirous of uniting with the European bondholders in the arrangement adopted by them, will obtain information regarding the same, and can sign documents similar to those executed in Europe, upon application to Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Bankers, No. 52 Wall-st., New York, on or before 1st July next, or to JOHN R. JACKSON, Attorney at Law, Cincinnati, Ohio.
E. W. FERNIE, of London,
Agent and Attorney of the European Bondholders.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK—CORner 3d-av. and 26th-st., open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent allowed on sums of $1,000 and under. All deposits made on or before the 10th of July, will draw interest from the 1st.
S. K. GREEN, President.
J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.
S. S. CHILDS, Secretary.

THE ALBANY AND SCHENECTADY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The subscribers, survivors of the Trustees appointed to superintend the final settlement of the affairs of the late "Albany and Schenectady Railroad Company," have made a final dividend of sixty-two (62) cents on each share of the capital stock of the said late Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer of the New-York Central Railroad Company, in the City of Albany, on and after the 15th day of July, 1859.
Dated, Albany, June 16, 1859.
G. Y. LANSING, } Surviving
H. PUMPELLY, } Trustees.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of 4 per Cent. upon Common and Preferred Stock, payable on and after the 2d day of July next, at the transfer office of the Company, No. 165 Washington-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th inst. to the 1st prox. inclusive.—June 8, 1859. A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 24th st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; on Wednesday and Saturday until 7 P. M.; all sums deposited on or before July 1, will commence to draw interest from that date. Interest will also be allowed on all sums deposited as late as the 10th day of the month, from the day on which the deposit shall be made.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—JUNE 14, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company having this day changed the periods for declaring semi-annual dividends from May and November to January and July, have declared an extra Dividend of three Per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th day of June inst., to the said 1st day of July.
E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

ILLINOIS INTEREST.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the interest accruing on the debt of the State of Illinois on the first Monday of July next, will be paid by me at the office of Lowe, Hamlen & Co., No. 35 Wall-street, on and after the 5th day of July. All interest not collected before Aug. 5 will be paid at my office in Springfield, Illinois.
JAMES MILLER,
JUNE 3, 1859. Treasurer of Illinois.

JERSEY CITY WATER BONDS.—THE COUpons of the Jersey City Water Bonds falling due July 1, 1859, will be paid on presentation at the Continental Bank, New-York, or at the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Jersey City, on the 1st proximo.
CHARLES FINK, President Water Board.
JERSEY CITY, June 27, 1859.

BROADWAY BANK, }
NEW-YORK, June 20 1859. }

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND—THE USUAL SEMI annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank will be paid on and after the first day of July ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to that date. By order,
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York, June 22, 1859. }

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent. payable on and after the 5th of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 28th inst. to the 5th July inclusive. J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 40 Wall-st.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared an extra Dividend of Two and one half Dollars per Share, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 27th to the 30th inst., inclusive. JAS M. RANKIN, Sec'y.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 6.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ACcruing on Michigan State Bonds, and falling due on the 1st day of July next (1859) will be paid at the Artizan's Bank, No. 117 Nassau-st., New-York City. Holders of Coupons will take notice accordingly. JOHN McKINNEY, Treasurer of the State of Michigan.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 23, 1859 }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable at the office of the Company on and after the 1st prox. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INterest on the Bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad of Illinois, due July 1, 1859, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons, on and after that date, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York. GEO. BARNET, President.

DIVIDEND—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPAny, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park Place, New York, 15th June, 1859. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to 1st July inclusive.
WM. JAFFRAY, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1859.—A dividend of Three and a half per Cent. (3½) on the capital stock of this Bank, from the earnings of the past six months, will be paid the stockholders on and after TUESDAY, the 6th of July, prox. The transfer books will be closed from the 28th inst. to the 6th of July inclusive.

NEW AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—NEW YORK June 27, 1859.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight Per Cent., payable on and after the 1st of July next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date. WM. H. DUSENBERRY,
Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MARKET BANK, JUNE, 28, 1859.—A Dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (3½) on the capital stock of this Bank, from the earnings of the past six months, will be paid to the stockholders on and after Saturday, the 9th day of July. The transfer book will be closed until July 11. By order.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF COUPONS NO. 6 OF the First Mortgage Bonds of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, payable in New-York on the 1st of July next, will present said coupons for payment at the Bank of America on and after that date.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent on the capital stock of this Bank, has been declared, payable on and after July 5.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Interest Coupons of the Third Mortgage and Bonds of 1872, will be paid on and after July 1, at the Treasurer's Office, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

YUBA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—THE UNpaid interest due 1st July on the Bonds of the Yuba County, California, of the issues of 1857 and 1858, will be paid on and after that day by
WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE, in sums to suit applicants in New-York, or Brooklyn, or Staten Island, or on farms. S. BOCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Henderson County (Illinois) Bonds will be paid by HALSTED & [illegible], at No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York City. [illegible]

[illegible] THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (Eastern Division) NEW-YORK, May [illegible]

[illegible] The Trustees named in the agreement of Dec. 15, [illegible] to which your signature is annexed, in pursuance of authority given in the sixth article, hereby require the surrender and delivery to them, previous to the 1st day of July next, of the Shares of Stock, the Bonds, Coupons and Claims agreed to be placed in the Trust, in conformity with the stipulations in said agreement.

The Trustees will be prepared to receive the Stock, Bonds, Coupons and evidences of claims to be surrendered, on and after the 1st day of June next, at their office, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., and to advance to the parties entitled thereto, the cash to be paid for one-half of the three Coupons, on the First, Second and Construction Bonds; to deliver to the Second Bondholders Construction Bonds for such Second Mortgage Bonds as are to be exchanged; and to give Trust Certificates to all parties for such amounts as they shall severally be entitled to under the agreement.

For the convenience of Stockholders their Certificates of Stock may be surrendered to the Secretary of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, at Cincinnati, transferred by the power of attorney attached thereto, to the Trustees; and on receiving advice thereof, Trust Certificates, for ten per cent. of the amount, will be at once transmitted to the said Secretary for delivery to the respective parties. Stockholders who may become entitled to an additional Certificate of ten per cent., on conditions named in the seventh article, will be furnished with such Certificates immediately on the performance of such conditions.
EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,
CANADA.

This Bank, organized under act of Parliament, is prepared to make collections at all points in Canada, and remit by sight-draft on New-York, on day of payment, at the lowest current rate of Exchange.

The bills of this Bank are redeemed by the Metropolitan Bank, New-York.

Refer to Metropolitan Bank, New-York; Mercantile Bank, Hartford, Conn.; Day, Griswold & Co., Hartford.
J. W. KERRIGAN, Cashier.
TORONTO, June 21, 1859.

A. BELMONT & CO., 76 BEAVER-STREET, Buy and collect the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

OFFICE OF NORWICH & WORCESTER R. Co., }
NORWICH, June 30, 1859. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THIS Company will receive sealed proposals until WEDNESDAY, 13th day of July next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the sale to it of Bonds of the Company due 1st January, 1860, and 1st August, 1860, stating the number of Bonds, and of which kind, and the terms on which they will be sold. Proposals to be addressed to AUGUSTUS BREWSTER, President of the Company, at Norwich, indorsed "Proposals for the Sale of Norwich & Worcester Railroad Company Bonds."
AUGUSTUS BREWSTER, }
CHARLES JOHNSON, } Committee.
JOHN A. WEEKS, }

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, held in the village of Hawley, Pennsylvania, on TUESDAY, the 7th instant, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JOHN EWEN,	GEO. A. HOYT,
WM. R. GRIFFITH,	CHAS. MORGAN,
ISAAC L. PLATT,	THOS. W. PEARSALL,
WM. H. FALLS,	JONATHAN THORNE,
WM. F. HAVEMEYER.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, JOHN EWEN was unanimously reelected President of the Company for the ensuing year.
EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

THE COUPONS ON THE FOLLOWING securities, falling due on 1st July, will be paid at the Banking Office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., viz.:

State of Indiana 5 per cent. Bank Bonds.
Indiana Central Railroad 10 per cent. 2d Mortgage.
Ross County, Ohio, 7 per cents.
Town of Harmar, Ohio, 7 per cents.
Town of Marietta, Ohio, 7 per cents.
Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company 7 per Cents.
Champaign County, Ohio, 7 per cents.
City of Chillicothe, Ohio, 7 per cents.
City of Stillwater, Minna. Ter. 10 per cents.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 170 ATLANTIC-STREET.—Depositors are hereby notified that interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto, of from $5 to $500, and of Five per Cent. on sums over $500, will be credited to depositors on 1st July, and payable on and after the 20th. Deposits made on or previous to 10th inst. will draw interest from 1st July. Bank open daily from 10 to 2, and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. IRA SMITH,
C. DUNNING, Sec'y. President.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—JUNE 28, 1859.—The Trustees of this institution have directed a dividend to be paid (to all depositors entitled thereto) at the rate of Six per Cent per Annum on sums of $500 and under, and Five per Cent on sums over that amount, payable on and after the 18th day of July next. All dividends not withdrawn will stand to the credit of the depositor and draw interest the same as principal.
E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 31 Pine st., N. Y.—Increase of Capital to $500,000. The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the books of subscription to the increased capital stock will be opened at this office on July 1, at 12 M., and will remain open until July 6, inclusive.

All the increased stock not subscribed for by the present stockholders, will be held at the disposal of the Board of Directors. THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

FISCAL AGENCY OF THE CITY OF NEW-ORLEANS.—CITIZENS' BANK OF LOUISIANA, New-Orleans, June 15, 1859.—Notice.—Holders of the Consolidated Bonds of the City of New-Orleans, and all other bonds of the city, or former municipalities, on which the interest is payable in New York on the 1st of July next, are hereby notified to present the interest coupons at the Bank of America, New-York, on or after that date for redemption. E. ROUSSEAU, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1859.—The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, has been declared by this Bank payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 10th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 5th to the 10th inst. By order of the Board of Directors. CHAS. A. MACY, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on or after the 5th of July proximo. The transfer books will remain closed until the 6th of July next.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—THE CREDITORS of the late firm of HANDLEN & BARKER are hereby notified to present their claims to the undersigned on or before the 13th of July next, at his office, No. 39 Wall-st., New York, for the purpose of having a dividend declared thereon. T. H. RODMAN, Receiver, &c.
JUNE 28, 1859.

PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, }
NEW-YORK, June 29, 1859. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One half (3½) per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after TUESDAY, July 5, 1859. By order of the Board. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

THE INTEREST OF THE BONDS OF THE County of Muscatine, County of Washington, County of Iowa, County of Poweshiek, and County of Pottawattamie, of the State of Iowa, issued to the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, and due 1st of July proximo, will be paid at the Corn Exchange Bank, on presentation of the coupons, on and after that date.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 54 Wall st., New-York, June 29, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

NOTICE.—MY BUSINESS WILL HEREAFTER be conducted under the firm of AUGUST BELMONT & CO., Mr. CHARLES CHRISTMAS and Mr. ERHARD A. MATTHIESSEN being admitted as partners in the same from this date. AUGUST BELMONT.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE Company hereby give notice that they will pay on demand, a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. at their office, No. 45 Wall-st. By order of the Directors.
B. S. WALCOTT, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1859.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent. on the Capital Stock payable on and after the 8th day of July next. By order.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK—NEW-YORK, JUNE 28, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-Half (3½) per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 2d Monday in July. The Transfer Books will be closed from date to 12th proximo. By order of the Board,
G. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

HARTFORD CITY BONDS.—THE INTEREST coupons of the Hartford City Bonds, issued to the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company, due on the 1st of July next, will be paid at the Phenix Bank, in the City of Hartford, on and after that date.
F. A. BROWN, City Treasurer.
HARTFORD, June 27, 1859.

WILLIAMSBURGH CITY BANK.—THE DIrectors of this Bank have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. on the Capital Stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable at the Banking house on and after the 11th July proximo.
JUNE 30, 1859.

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, SAINT PAUL, Minnesota, June 15, 1859.—The interest on Minnesota State Bonds, due 1st July next, will be paid upon presentation of the proper coupons at the Atlantic Bank, New-York. G. W. ARMSTRONG, Treasurer.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1859.—A Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the profits of the past six months has been declared, payable to the shareholders on the 1st of July, until which time the transfer books will be closed.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1859.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 6th of July next. By order.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

GROCERS' BANK—NEW-YORK, JUNE 29, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after the 6th of July. SAM'L B. WHITE, Cashier.

OCEAN BANK—NEW-YORK, JUNE 30, 1859.—Ocean Bank will pay the Coupons of the Bonds of Cleveland City Water Works, due July 1, 1859.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

CHICAGO CITY BONDS, SEWERAGE LOAN.—The coupons on these Bonds due July 1, will be paid on and after that date by ASHLEY & NORRIS, No. 52 Exchange-place.

BANK OF JERSEY CITY.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of 4 per Cent on the Capital Stock of this Bank will be paid at the Banking-house on or after July 5.
JERSEY CITY, June 29, 1859. A. S. HATCH, Cashier.

OCEAN BANK—NEW-YORK, JUNE 30, 1859.—Ocean Bank will pay the Coupons of the Jackson County, Ohio, Bonds, due July 1, 1859.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

[illegible] MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad [illegible], held June 23, 1859, at No. 45 Exchange place, [illegible] the City of New-York, the following resolution was adopted, viz.:

Resolved, That the annexed Circular be issued by the President, Newcomb Cleveland, Esq., and a copy thereof be transmitted to each stockholder.

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1859. }

To the Stockholders:

The frauds committed by previous administrations are familiar to you all, and it will be unnecessary to recount them in detail.

The published Reports of the President and Directors of the Company exhibit a startling increase of liabilities, as appears from the following tables, which have been condensed from their several reports.

	Jan. 1, 1857.	Jan. 1, 1858.	March 25, 1859.
Capital stock	$2,031,200	$6,556 574	$10,872 000
Farm mortgage bonds.	933,500	1,308,400	319 000
City Milwaukee	314,000	314,000	903,000
1st mtg. bds., E. Div.	942 500	921,000	1,000,000
2d mtg. bds., E. Div.	—	1,000 000	2,000,000
3d mtg. bds., whole l'e	—	—	4,000,000
1st mtg land grt. bds.	—	2,500,000	367,500
2d mtg. land grt. bds.	—	353,600	704,000
Construction bds. 1862.	—	704 000	761 000
Construction bds. 1867.	—	764 000	210,000
Construction bds. 1862.	35 800	210,000	107,000
Consolidation bonds.	107 000	107,000	6,000
Real Estate bond	—	6 000	33 500
Interest Scrip	—	33,556	785,[illegible]
S. Chamberlin's judg't.	—	629,090	136 000
N. Cleveland's judg't.	—	114,400	75,000
Floating debt	68 607	660 478	—
Increase	$4,417,667	$15,980,708	$21,2[illegible]
Increase in 1858 over 1857			11,56[illegible]
Increase in 1859 over 1858			6,301,[illegible]
Total increase in 27 months			$17,8[illegible]

It appears that a great part of this increase of cost has been after the construction had been nearly provided for.

According to the last Report of the late Board, published Jan. 1, 1859, and made under oath, the following was the condition of the Company:

COST OF ROAD.

Right of Way	$97,695 [illegible]
Bridging and Grading	3,561,445 [illegible]
Iron	1,661,661 [illegible]
Buildings	102,904 [illegible]
Other purposes	14,083,424 62
Total	$19,507,222 33
Deficiency	521,919 84
Total	$20,029,142 17

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$7,365,400 70
1st Mortgage Bond	903,000 00
City of Milwaukee Bonds	319,000 00
2d Mortgage Bond, E Division	1,000,000 00
3d Mortgage Bond, Whole Road	2,000,000 00
1st and 2d L. G. Bonds	4 367,500 00
Judgment Debts and Unsecured Bonds	4,074,241 47
Total	$20,029,142 17

Exhibiting a total of expenditure of $20,029 142, on a road only 200 miles in length—and which ought not to have cost for construction, equipment, real estate, right of way, buildings, machinery, and every other necessary thing, an amount to exceed $5,000 000. I ask each stockholder to look at the item of $14,083,424 62 expended for "*other purposes*," and decide, upon looking into its details, what should be done in regard to it. Many of you do not know, and perhaps cannot imagine, in what manner that vast sum has been squandered; *but it is in your power to ascertain*, if you will aid me in my effort to investigate the frauds which have been committed.

That is the simple question which I now propose to submit to you. The new Board is prepared to enter at once upon the unpleasant but imperative duty of investigating every fraud which has been perpetrated, and to recover from the wrong-doers, many of whom are rioting upon the ill-gotten plunder, a portion, at least, of your funds. The road has lately been sold under a so called 3d mortgage, with the circumstances of which you are familiar. In my opinion neither this 3d mortgage nor the proceedings under it are valid. I am advised by counsel, and every sensible man who examines the question, will arrive at the same conclusion, that the sale is fraudulent and void, and that no title has accrued to the purchasers under it. The so-called 3d mortgage was executed by the late Board without authority from the stockholders, either expressed or implied, and without regard to their interest or the unsecured debt of the Company. It appears by an address recently published by John P. McGregor, a member of the late Board, that many of their 3d mortgage bonds were sold for five cents on the dollar, and that several of the Directors protested against the mode of negotiating the securities of the Company, "becoming alarmed at the use made of these bonds." The sale had been enjoined, and stockholders, creditors and capitalists supposed that the sale could not possibly take place until the regular legal notice prescribed by the mortgage itself had been given by the Trustee, after the injunction should have been dissolved. The sale was made without due notice, and three days after the injunction was dissolved, and four days before the regular annual meeting of the stockholders, who were to meet to devise measures and means for the relief of the Company, and *to make a change in the Directory*, and was a surprise to all parties.

The present Board believe that, after recognizing all valid claims against the Company, the cost of the road will be largely reduced and the Stockholders will then possess a Stock of some actual value. But there are no funds in the Treasury, and the necessary proceedings can not be instituted and prosecuted without sufficient means, to defray the expenses. It will require a fund of at least 50 cents per share to defray these expenses.

In conclusion I ask that those Stockholders who desire to save their Stock or realize anything upon it, would consult with me, and aid me to the extent I have named. Unless such aid is granted it will be impossible to continue this contest, and we must permit this valuable property to remain in the possession and enjoyment of those who have sought to destroy the value of your stock.

It is important to carry out the purposes above indicated, that the Stockholders should transmit immediately, 50 cents per share, of the Stock held by them, to CHAUNCEY COMSTOCK, the Treasurer of the Company, at Milwaukee; to NEWCOMB CLEVELAND, President, or to either of the following Directors:—F. H. Stow, [illegible] Oddie, 45 Exchange-place, and George W. Pratt, Rochester, New-York, who will receipt for the same. I can be seen for a few days at the office of Messrs. Oddie & [illegible] St. George No. 45 Exchange place from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M. NEWCOMB CLEVELAND, President.

OHIO STATE AGENCY, No. 25 WILLIAM-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Friday, July 1, 1859. }

INTEREST ON OHIO STOCKS.—THE UNdersigned, two of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio, hereby give notice, that on and after this day, and until the 15th instant, they will be ready at the Agency of the State, No. 25 William-st., New-York City, to pay the interest due this day, on the Funded Debt of the State, payable in New-York City.

The interest due to-day, which is not called for prior to the 15th inst., will be paid thereafter only at the office of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund in the City of Columbus, Ohio.
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General, } Commissioners.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State, }

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per Cent. on sums over $500, which have been deposited three months or more prior to July 1, will be payable on or after the 20th inst.

Dividends not drawn will be added to and bear interest as principal.

Deposits made on or before Saturday, the 9th inst., will be allowed interest the same as if deposited on July 1.

BANK OPEN daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING BANK, }
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1859 }

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—OUT OF THE profits of the six months ending this day, a DIVIDEND of Three and a half per Cent., (3½), will be paid to the Stockholders of this Bank, payable on and after the 8th day of July. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board.
DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS, No 516 Broadway.—Money deposited on or before July 11 will draw interest from July 1.

Depositors are particularly requested to leave their Pass Books to be written up, in July and January each year. MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., open DAILY from 10 to 2, and from 4 to 7 P. M. on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Interest 6 per cent from $1 to $500. Deposits made on or before July 9 will receive interest from the 1st.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF }
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1859. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Semi annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent (3½) on the capital stock, payable on and after the 9th day of July next. By order.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons on the Bonds of the above Company, due July 1, 1859, will be paid by J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place.

ATHENS COUNTY, OHIO.—THE INTEREST due 1st July on Bonds of the County of Athens from No. 1 to 100 inclusive, will be paid on and after that date by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO.—The Coupons due July 1, 1859, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that day, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

MANHATTAN GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR sale, also Milwaukee and Bridgeport joint stocks.
JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN ANY AMOUNT, ON Diamonds, Watches, &c., at No. 8 Cooper Institute, 3d-av., corner of 7th-st.

THE INTEREST OF BONDS OF THE PIlot Knob Iron Company will be paid at GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT'S, No. 84 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKers, will remove their office, on July 5, to 50 Wall-st.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED AT THE best market rates by KIRTLAND & CO., 24 Pine-st.

CIGARS.

CIGARS—"CASH ONLY"—NO. 17 BROADWAY—O. CHEEKS.
Cigars—"Cash only"—No. 17 Broadway—O. CHEEKS.
Cigars—"Cash only"—No. 17 Broadway—O. CHEEKS.
Cigars—"Cash only"—No. 17 Broadway—O. CHEEKS.
Cigars—"Cash only"—No. 17 Broadway—O. CHEEKS.

HAVANA CIGARS—IN BOND, FOR EXPORT, or in store, duty paid, for sale, by STRAITON, SANFORD & CO., Importers, No. 59 Beaver-st., corner William, opposite Delmonico's.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH.—UNION-SQUARE.—DR BATES, DENtist, inserts indestructible Teeth upon frames warranted to masticate food. Plugging warranted not to fall out, and performed without pain. Cleaning and extracting without injuring the gums. Children's teeth regulated and advice given. No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

MINERAL OIL—MADE FROM BEST CANNEL COAL.—This oil is surpassed by none other in market for purity, fine color and brilliancy in burning; being uniform in quality, low in price, and having all the best properties of the finest coal oils, it leaves nothing to be desired by the consumer. Warranted free from any mixture whatever. Barrels about 40 gallons. Agents JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

AUCTION SALES.

WILLIAM TOPPING, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., No. 119 Broadway, will include in their sale of FRIDAY, July 1,

STOCK OF SUMMER CLOTHING.

2,000 Garments for Men's and Boys' wear, made of the best materials in the most fashionable styles for the best City trade—comprising the balance of the stock of a Broadway House. The whole to be sold without reserve.

ALSO,

STRAW GOODS, PALM LEAF HATS, &c.

100 cases Ladies' and Misses' Straw Bonnets Men's and Boys' Leghorn, Pecal, Luton, Pennet and other Hats; a line of Men's and Boys' Palm Leaf Hats, white and colored.

ALSO,

Embroideries, Dress Silks, Ribbons, silk and velvet; Mantillas in lace, barege and black silk shawls; Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Parasols, Umbrellas, and many other staple and fancy goods in lots to suit City and country dealers. Catalogues and samples on the morning of sale.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN BATH AND BROOKLYN, L. I.—We would call attention to the sale to be made by E. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Friday,) July 1, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

BATH, L. I.—Three handsome cottages, fronting the Bay.

SOUTH BROOKLYN—Eight lots on Clinton st., corner of Union.

CLINTON AND UNION STREETS—Elegant mansion and grounds Clinton and Sacket sts; 7 lots adjoining the above, corner of Clinton and Union sts.

Terms easy. Maps and full particulars at the Auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WM. WITTERS WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 451 Canal-st., a large and valuable assortment of parlor, chamber, dining room and kitchen furniture, beds, bedding, carpets, oil-cloths, mahogany and other bedsteads, wardrobes, &c.; also a large lot of millinery goods viz.: bonnets, ribbons, &c.; also one sulky, one light wagon and three oil cans of oil.

By order of THOS. CUSHING, Constable.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, JULY 2, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the corner of Court and Union sts., Brooklyn, household furniture—walnut and other chairs, card and centre tables, bureaus, set painted chamber furniture, mattresses, carpets, oil-cloths, matting, rich China tea sets dinner and toilet crockery, refrigerator, cookstove, &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

THOMPSON & SON'S SALOONS AT AUCTION.—The whole of the stock, furniture, confectionery, fancy goods, fixtures, &c., &c., will be sold, the proprietors being about to retire. Sale to begin on TUESDAY, July 12th, and continue till the whole is disposed of.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL TO-MORROW, JULY 2—At 10½ o'clock, at the Salesroom No. 85 Nassau st., a general assortment of new and secondhand furniture, carpets, mirrors, silver-plated ware, crockery, &c., &c. Sale peremptory. Catalogues ready morning of sale.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

Acting simultaneously upon the stomach, bowels, kidneys, liver, and the circulation, it determines and carries off the products of unhealthy secretions, and gently stimulates while it disinfects and expels from the stomach and bowels all that is irritating, until they are cleansed and restored to a sound and healthy condition. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE EVIL RESULTS ARISING FROM early abuse and unhappy contamination, may be subverted by the powerful effect of "TRIESEMAR." Its *modus operandi* is fully laid down in the book. "Human Frailty; or Physiological Researches." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 154 Bleecker-st., four doors below Macdougal, New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free of postage. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York. J. ETON, No. 166 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

THE MARRIAGE GUIDE,

A Family Medical and Physiological Instructor, for the Married or those about to Marry, by Dr. HOLLICK, the celebrated Author and Lecturer.

The 195th edition of this most important work has just been issued, enlarged and improved. Price $1. The book will be sent post free, on receipt of the price. Address T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau st., New-York.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL consultations.—Dr. R. COBBET, No. 79 Duane-st., adopts this method of informing citizens and strangers that he has for the last 27 years confined his treatment solely to the cure of syphilitic, mercurial and other diseases of a private character. Although it is considered by a portion of the medical profession as a species of quackery for one of its legitimate members to advertise, still the great advantage the unfortunate victims of so fearful a malady derive from a regularly educated physician devoting his attention to this particular branch of the profession must be apparent.

It is deplorable to witness some of the cases that are presented to Dr C., where the disease has been driven into the system by quacks to break out again in the form of spots and ulcers on the body, pains in the joints and throat, night sweats and emaciation.

Stricture.—Dr. C. has discovered a new process by which he can cure the worst forms of stricture in from 2 to 3 weeks. Constitutional debility brought on by a secret habit indulged in by young men, effectually cured.

Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University Medical College, and the College of Surgeons, London, and the only graduate of the above institutions practising in his specialty in this City. N. B.—See his diplomas in his office, with the signatures of the Professors inscribed thereon; a sure guarantee against deception.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo. cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks (advertisers,) their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 2, and 5 to 8 evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—Courrier des Etats Unis, German Dio Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Police Gazette, Brooklyn Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Pick, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block West of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different forms; and treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post-paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.* Sold by the author, as above; also, by CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York.

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY, approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine, is the only one containing 85 per cent. of oil. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. No imitation contains as much oil as mine, though some are boldly advertised as containing as much as 90 per cent.

Also, American and Norwegian Cod Liver Oil in the liquid state. E. QUERU, No. 135 4th av., New-York.

Also, for sale at DELLUC & CO.'S, T. T. GREEN'S, Nos. 636 and 867 Broadway, and all respectable Druggists.

PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, Wholesale Agents, No. 15 Beekman-st.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE—ITS LARGE sale and great reputation has aroused the cupidity of several unprincipled persons, who have put out a clumsy counterfeit of the genuine. The bottles are larger than the genuine, the counterfeiter's motto being "Worse and worse, and more of it." We hereby notify the public that we have no agents in this City, and but one in Brooklyn, viz: HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., who has been agent for 10 years. JOHN PYNE & CO., sole proprietors, No. 109 Nassau-st.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIERS, 98 West 24th st., New-York.

$500 REWARD—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain: it makes a speedy and permanent cure without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores; at the Astor House No. 227 Broadway; and No. 100 Fulton-st., cor. William.

DR. LACOSTE, OF PARIS, FIRST ASSISTANT to the great Dr. Ricord of that city, induced by the success of his treatment in a certain class of diseases and weaknesses, for the cure of which the French mode of practice is so celebrated, can be consulted in America for a few months longer at No. 512 Broadway, daily, from 11 to 4 and 7 to 8 P. M. Recent cases cured in 24 hours.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THIS Medicine to be genuine must have my name as the only legal proprietor on each label, and my initials on the seal of every bottle. Nervous Rheumatism, Chorea, St. Vitus' Dance, Palpitation Vertigo, Wakefulness and many other nervous diseases, have been cured by this medicine. For sale by Druggists generally, and at No. 111 4th-av., New-York; large bottles $1. Dr. J. T. STRATTON.

DR. RALPH—AUTHOR OF THE "PRACTICAL Private Treatise." Offices corner Houston and Crosby-st., (130 Crosby.) Hours, 10½ to 2 and 6 to 9 o'clock.

FOUR SECOND-HAND SAFES FOR SALE low, Wilder's Patent. Also, one large size Jeweler's Safe, in perfect order, lined with hardened steel, with sixty drawers. Apply at No. 96 Maiden-lane.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:

7:45 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
8:30 A. M.—Mail train for Albany.
9:30 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—For White Plains.
2:30 P. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
4:00 P. M.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
5:00 P. M.—White Plains.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains from White and Centre sts.
6:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

5:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
5:30 A. M.—From Dover Plains.
6:40 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
7:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
9:50 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—Mail train from Albany.
1:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
3:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
5:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
6:00 P. M.—From White Plains.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR JUNE, 1859.

Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

L'VE HUNTER'S POINT DEPOT AT	LEAVE FLUSHING DEPOT AT
7.15 A. M.	6.30 A. M.
9.15 A. M.	7.55 A. M.
1:30 P. M.	10 A. M.
4 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
6 P. M.	4:45 P. M.
7:45 P. M.	6:40 P. M.

Connecting with steamer *Mattano*, Capt. H. N. GAGE, leaving Fulton Market pier at 9 A. M., 1, 3:45, 5:45 and 7:30 P. M., and Hunter's Point on the arrival of the trains.

An accommodation train will leave Hunter's Point at 11 A. M. for Flushing, stopping at all way-stations; returning leave Flushing at 1 P. M. Fare 15 cents. On Sundays, hourly trains will hereafter be run to and from Flushing. Fare 20 cents.

OLIVER CHARLICK, President.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 9 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 7:15 A. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M. and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New York leave Troy at 4:45 and 8:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 6 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKLYN for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer park, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 5:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—For Piermont, Nyack Hackensack, Englewood, &c. Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:50 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:50 P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6, 7:45 A. M., 3:25 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

NEWARK AND NEW-YORK.

A delightful trip. Fare only 13 cents.

The steamer TAMINEND leaves Newark at 7½ A. M. and 1½ P. M. Leaves the foot of Barclay-st at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M. Those who wish to avoid the dust will find this a desirable trip.

TIME TABLE—JUNE 20 TO JULY 6, 1859.

SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (direct) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st:

Leave New-York.	Leave Branch Port.
Saturday, June 25, 3 P. M.	Sunday, June 26, 4 P. M.
Monday, June 27, 11 A. M.	Monday, June 27, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, June 28, 6 P. M.	Tuesday, June 28, 3 P. M.
Wednesday, June 29, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, June 29, 3 P. M.
Thursday, June 30, 7:30 A. M.	Thursday, June 30, 3 P. M.
Friday, July 1, 8 A. M.	Friday, July 1, 3 P. M.
Saturday, July 2, 9:30 A. M.	Saturday, July 2, 4 P. M.
Sunday, July 3, 7:30 A. M.	Sunday, July 3, 4:30 P. M.
Monday, July 4, 7 A. M.	Monday, July 4, 5 P. M.
Tuesday, July 5, 7:30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 5, 11 A. M.
Wednesday, July 6, 12 M.	

TIME TABLE—JUNE 20 TO JULY 6, 1859.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNTS AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Saturday, June 25, 11 A. M.	Saturday, June 25, 3 P. M.
Sunday, June 26, 10.30 A. M.	Monday, June 27, 11 A. M.
Monday, June 27, 4:30 P. M.	Tuesday, June 28, 6 A. M.
Tuesday, June 28, 3:30 P. M.	Wedn'ay, June 29, 6:30 A. M.
Wedn'ay, June 29, 3:30 P. M.	Thursday, June 30, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, June 30, 3:30 P. M.	Friday, July 1, 7:30 A. M.
Friday, July 1, 4 P. M.	Saturday, July 2, 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, July 2, 4:20 P. M.	Sunday, July 3, 5:30 A. M.
Sunday, July 3, 9 A. M.	Monday, July 4, 6 P. M.
Monday, July 4, 9:30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 5, 8 A. M.

DAILY LINE FOR CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA—From Pier No. 14 North River, foot of Cedar-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted.

Fare to Philadelphia, Cabin	$2 00
Fare to Cape May, Cabin	2 00
Fare to Cape May, Steerage	1 50

No charge for Berths. State Rooms extra, $1 each.

The large and commodious sea steamers

DELAWARE	JOHN H. COPES, Commander.
BOSTON	ORRIN SELLEW, Commander.
KENNEBEC	THOMAS HAND, Commander.

One of the above leaves every day.

Goods forwarded to Cincinnati, Louisville, and all points South and West, free of commission, and with dispatch. Goods insured by this line at ¼ of 1 per cent. Goods should be marked "Outside Line." Freight received daily till 4½ o'clock.

FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE NEW AND SPLENDID steamer JOHN BROOKS, JOHN BROOKS, Jr., Commander, will make an excursion on SATURDAY, July 2, at 1 o'clock P. M., from Peck-slip. Returning, will leave Bridgeport on MONDAY, July 4, at 7½ A. M., or on the arrival of the trains from the Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroads. Fare for the Excursion, 75c. Passage Tickets 50c. T. LOCKYER & CO., No. 113 South st.

P. S.—On and after Monday, July 4, the steamer JOHN BROOKS will leave New York EVERY DAY, at 1½ P. M., and Bridgeport at 7½ A. M., or on the arrival of the trains from the above Railroads.

FOR ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—The new and elegant steamer MATTANO will leave Astoria and Ravenswood at 6:25, 8, 10:05, A. M., 2:40, 4:50, and 6:50, P. M. Leave Fulton Market-slip, 7:15, 9, A. M., 1, 3:45, 5:45, 7:30 P. M. Fare 10 cents. Landing at Hunter's Point each way. N. B.—The above steamer can be chartered for evening excursions, at reasonable rates. Apply on board, at Fulton Market-slip, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's Point and Caldwell's. The steamboat AURORA, Captain ANNING SMITH, will leave the foot of Jay-st. EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock; returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 o'clock P. M., touching at Amos-st.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR NEWBURGH—LANDING at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry Tarrytown Sing Sing, Haverstraw, West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall. Steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st., (touching at Christopher,) every SUNDAY MORNING at 7½ o'clock. Fare 50 cents to Newburgh. Excursion tickets 75 cents, to return with *Broadway* or *Rip Van Winkle.*

DAILY LINE FOR GLEN COVE AND Roslyn, stopping at Bayle's Dock, Great Neck, and Sands Point. The fine new steamer LONG ISLAND will leave Pier No 22 East River, James-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 P. M. Returning leaves Roslyn at 6:30 and Glen Cove at 7:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9 o'clock.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT, Kingston, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New Hamburgh and Milton.—The fast and elegant steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 45 o'clock.

FOR SAG HARBOR—LANDING AT ORIENT AND GREENPORT EACH WAY.—The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver-st., Pier No. 33 East River, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken.

G. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck and Housatonic trains.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—EXTRA TRIP ON SATurday afternoon July 2 at 3 o'clock. Fare 50 cents. The steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave from Peck slip, East River, as above, (instead of Monday.)

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

SHIPPING.

FIRST SHIP TO SAIL.

ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE

FOR

SAN FRANCISCO.

The first-class medium Clipper-ship

AREY,

WILSON, Master.

Loading at Pier No. 8, East River.

Having over two-thirds of her cargo on board, will be dispatched as above.

This ship is superbly ventilated—insures at the lowest rates, is a very fast sailer, and has one of the best commanders sailing from this port. Freight taken at favorable rates on application to

ROSS, FALCONER & CO., No. 46 Pine-st.

Agents at San Francisco, Messrs. ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL

STEAMER ARAGO,

D. LINES, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 23, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

The ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of Passage in second-cabin $75 and $60.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

The FULTON and ARAGO will hereafter take such general freight as may be offered.

W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Aug. 20.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN,

H. WESSELS, Commander,

will sail positively, carrying the U. S. Mail, on SATURDAY, July 9, at 12 M.,

FOR

BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers for

LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to

GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT, No 84 Broadway.

COLEMAN'S LINE.

First extreme clipper for SAN FRANCISCO.

Pier No. 75 East River, foot Wall-st.

The magnificent A. No. 1 clipper ship

GOLDEN FLEECE,

MANSON, Commander.

Is the only extreme clipper now loading and is the only one that has ever made clipper time! Her passages have been in 110 and 111 days, while no other ship now up has made it within 123 days. She is rapidly filling up, and will sail punctually on her advertised day, June 29.

Shippers will please complete their engagements without delay, and hand in bills of lading to

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall st., (Tontine Building.)

FOR AUSTRALIA.

THE CUTTER NAUTILUS,

From Pier No. 14, foot of Wall-st., New York.

For freight or passage, inquire of

WM. HANCE, on board.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 3.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to grant Certificates of Passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,	ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT,	MIDDLESEX,	VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS,	CONSTELLATION,	JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT,	PHŒNIX,	SWITZERLAND,
UNDERWRITER,	SHAMROCK,	CAMBRIA,

making, with others, a ship every five days.

The subscribers are also agents for

THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS AND GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS,

for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

Circulars, with full particulars, may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to

Send or call for circular. TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR THE SOUTH,

NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, July 2, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—*VIA* CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.

Cabin passage .... $15 | Deck $6

The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on Saturday, July 2, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Charlotte, N. C.	$22 00
To Mobile	35 00	To Augusta, Ga	20 00
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Atlanta, Ga.	23 00
To Nashville, Tenn.	30 00	To Columbia, S. C.	20 00
To Memphis, Tenn.	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla.	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The COLUMBIA succeeds WEDNESDAY, July 6.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 6th July. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the PERSIA, from 9½ to 11 o'clock A. M., to convey passengers and baggage only on board.

In consequence of the great number of persons who go out in the small steamers, and the great risk arising therefrom, passengers are requested to take leave of their friends on the wharf, as they cannot be taken on board.

The ASIA will sail 20th July.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 2, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through ticket to New Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP COMPANY intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW, as follows:

GLASGOW, Thomson, Wednesday, July 6, at 12 noon.
EDINBURGH, Cumming.

Rates of Passage from New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin or Londonderry, first-class, $75. Steerage found with an abundance of cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 23 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $8; PETERSBURGH and RICHMOND, $8. The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. THOS. SKINNER, will receive freight for above places on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave on SATURDAY, July 2, at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage, state-room included, to Norfolk, reduced to $8; Petersburgh and Richmond, state-room included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS (INDISPENSable during war) issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 269 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important passport laws of France issued with each passport.

BILLIARDS.

REMOVAL.

O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PHELAN'S

BILLIARD TABLES,

Have removed from Nos. 51 and 53 Ann-st., to NOS. 63, 65, 67 AND 69 CROSBY-ST., between Broome and Spring sts.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

"Mark, now, how plain a tale shall put you down."

SHAKESPEARE.

The cause of "Collender *vs.* Sharp" was brought to trial in the United States Circuit Court on the 25th day of May last. It was an action for an infringement by the defendant, Sharp of an alleged invention of Michal Phelan's, patented by the plaintiff as assignee, on the 12th January, 1858, the so-called "invention" consisting in the form of a cushion, *i. e.*, in its being rectilinear and terminating in straight bevelled ends, commonly called "square jaws." On the second day of the trial, (the 26th,) the defendant's evidence had so conclusively shown that this was nothing new at all, that the plaintiff's own counsel desired to withdraw a juror. This was objected to, and he moved for a discontinuance, on payment of costs, which was for a technical reason, ordered, the Court expressly declaring its concurrence with the above view of the facts. Thus the action was in effect fully determined and decided in the defendant's favor; and the costs have since been taxed and paid. In the teeth of this plain tale, the plaintiff, with impudent equivocation states "that no decision affecting any one of his patents has ever been rendered!" Don't be humbugged into paying exorbitant prices for inferior work by a list of pretended "patents," some, as in the case before us, covering no novelty or originality, and some long since abandoned, having proved worse than useless. Judge for yourselves. Test and try my tables and cushions, and you will concur at once in the verdict already generally pronounced that they are the most scientific, the most correct, and the best. N. B.—Terms liberal and prices low.

W. J. SHARP, No. 148 Fulton-st.

REFRIGERATORS.—WINSHIP'S AND OTHER makers' water coolers, ice pitchers, meat safes, ice cream freezers, carpet sweepers, wire covers, &c., at BALDWIN & JOHNSTON'S, No. 69 Maiden-lane.

FOURTH OF JULY.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The Joint Committee appointed by the Common Council to make suitable arrangements to celebrate the approaching ANNIVERSARY OF OUR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE have the honor to submit the following to the public:

Brigadier-General Spicer will cause the NATIONAL STANDARD TO BE DISPLAYED from the BATTERY, and the MORNING SALUTE to be fired at sunrise by a detachment from the First Brigade.

Brigadier General Yates will direct a NATIONAL SALUTE to be fired from the BATTERY at Noon by a detachment from the Second Brigade.

THE FIRST DIVISION NEW-YORK MILITIA, under command of Major General Sandford, will form on 14th st., right on Broadway, at 8 o'clock A. M. precisely, and be reviewed by the Commander-in Chief; and then take up their line of march and proceed down Broadway to Chambers-st. to the east gate of the Park, arriving at 10½ o'clock, and pay the honors of a marching salute to the municipal authorities.

A GRAND REGATTA will take place off the Battery, under the supervision of the Special Committee; entrance to all races free. The race to be 5 miles; to start from the judges' boat, moored a little south of Castle Garden, from thence to stake-boat placed between Jersey City and Ellis' Island, the boats to turn from north to west, thence to a stake-boat placed west of Governor's Island turning from south to east and back to the place of starting, coming in between the judges' boat and the Battery.

The Blind Band will fill the intervals between the races by playing some of their finest selections.

FIRST RACE.

For boats of any length; to be rowed by four oars, with or without coxswain; to start at 1½ o'clock, P. M.

First prize	$100
Second prize	20

SECOND RACE.

For skeleton boats of any length; to be rowed by one man; to start at 2½ o'clock, P. M.

First prize	$40
Second prize	10

THIRD RACE.

For seventeen feet working boats; to be rowed with two pair of sculls, with or without riggers; to start at 3½ o'clock, P. M.

First prize	$30
Second prize	10

All entries to be made on or before 10 o'clock on the day of the Race, with the President of the New York Regatta Club, Mr. CHARLES McCAY, No. 9 Broadway, where a copy of the Rules and Regulations can be procured.

In the evening, Fireworks will be displayed, and Music furnished at the following places:

PLACE.	BAND.
City Hall	Shelton's.
Tompkins' square	Wannemaker's.
Hamersley and Houston square	Wannemaker's.
Madison-square	Manahan's.
Jackson square	Manahan's.
Thirty fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues	Blind.
Hamilton square	Blind.
East Broadway and Grand-st.	Hill's.
Seventh-av. and Broadway	Washington.
West Broadway and Franklin	Washington.
Mount Morris-square.	
Randall's Island.	
Mission square.	

The owners and masters of vessels lying in port, and proprietors of hotels and public buildings, are requested to display their colors on that day; the sextons are requested to ring the bells of their respective churches for an hour at sunrise, noon, and sunset—bills therefor to be presented to the undersigned.

Drivers of vehicles are requested to avoid the line of procession during its march. The Civic Societies and Municipal Authorities are invited to coöperate with the Committee in furtherance of the celebration.

W. J. PECK, H. W. GENET, MICHAEL TUOMEY, J. H. BRADY, JOHN LYNES,	Committee Board of Aldermen.
W. H. BULTEEL, GEORGE P. BICKFORD, ANTHONY J. McCARTY, IRA A. ALLEN, ABRAHAM LENT.	Committee Board of Councilmen.

E. W. TAYLOR Secretary.

PROF. PUSEY WAS NOT LOST IN HIS Balloon that was picked up at sea, but is alive and kicking, and will ascend in the same balloon from Jones' Wood on the 4th of July.

FOURTH OF JULY.—ILLUMINATION PAPER curtains, at $8 per hundred; ice cream patent freezers, $2; lemon squeezers; cobler mixers; water coolers, $1 50; ice pitchers, $4 50; for sale by S. W. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway.

FOX & LINGARD'S MAMMOTH FESTIVAL at JONES' WOOD commences at 9 A. M. and continues till 9 P. M. on the Fourth of July. Admission 20 cents.

FOURTH OF JULY.—GRASS HAMMOCKS FOR $2 50; camp stools, 50 cents; camp chairs, $1; children's rattan perambulators and carriages, for sale by S. W. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway.

WILL YOU GO?—WHERE? WHERE?—I thought everybody knew where. To JONES' WOOD, of course, on the Fourth of July. I want to go up in a balloon.

FOURTH OF JULY.—NEW PATENT ICE-cream freezers, prices $2 to $5 each; water coolers, $1 50; ice pitchers, $4 50; cobler mixers and ice breakers for sale by S. W. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway.

DON'T FORGET, DON'T FORGET, DON'T FORGET FOX & LINGARD'S, FOX & LINGARD'S, FOX & LINGARD'S Mammoth Festival on the Fourth July, at JONES' WOOD.

EXCURSIONS.

FOURTH OF JULY.

TO EXCURSIONISTS.—HARLEM RIVER.—On MONDAY next, July 4, the steamers JOSEPHINE, WOOSTER and EMILY will run between Harlem and High Bridge every half hour, and to Morris' Dock and Berrian's Landing, Fordham, every hour, connecting with steamers to and from New York. Fare each way 8 cents.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.

1859. FOURTH OF JULY. 1859.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA EXCURSION TICKETS

Will be sold on the

SECOND AND FOURTH OF JULY, FOR PHILADELPHIA,

For the 9 and 11 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M. trains only. Returning from Philadelphia on the 4th, 5th and 6th of July, in any of the way trains of the Philadelphia and Trenton and New Jersey Railroad, or Camden and Amboy lines, commencing with the afternoon trains of the 4th of July.

Fare	$4 00
From NEWARK	3 50

NEWARK, ELIZABETH, RAHWAY, NEW-BRUNSWICK AND MILLSTONE.

Increased accommodations given in all the regular trains; and Excursion Tickets sold on the 2d and 4th of July, for any place on the NEW-JERSEY and MILLSTONE RAILROAD, good to return on or before the 6th of July, in any of the way trains, as follows:

NEWARK and NEW-YORK, both ways	$0 40
ELIZABETH	0 50
RAHWAY	0 60
NEW-BRUNSWICK	1 00
MILLSTONE	1 25
MILLSTONE and NEWARK	1 00
MILLSTONE and ELIZABETH	0 75
MILLSTONE and RAHWAY	0 75

New-Brunswick Excursion Tickets good for returning, either way, in the Philadelphia trains, on the above days, except 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

The 12 Midnight train from New-York will be extended to Rahway on the 4th of July.

EXCURSION TICKETS SOLD AT THE STATIONS ONLY.

An EXTRA TRAIN will leave New-Brunswick for MILLSTONE at 9 A. M. Returning to New-Brunswick at 6¼ P. M. JAMES W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent New Jersey Railroad.

CHEAP FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSIONS—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—An excursion train will leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock, MONDAY MORNING, July 4, running through to Greenport, omitting all stops west of Hicksville. Also omitting Jerusalem, Holbrook, Waverly, Bellport, Jamesport, Cutchogue and Hermitage, arriving at Greenport at 12 o'clock, noon. Returning, leave Greenport at 4½ o'clock, P. M., omitting same stops as above, and reaching Brooklyn at 8½ o'clock, P. M. Fare for the excursion, to all points to Brooklyn and back $1.

An excursion train will also leave Greenport for Brooklyn, at 4:50 A. M., and running on the time of the Express train and making its stops, arriving in Brooklyn at 9.20, A. M. Returning, leave Brooklyn at 3:30, P. M., making the stops of the Express train going East. Fare for the excursion, from all points to Brooklyn and back, $1.

Excursion train to visit the fireworks in the city. Excursion tickets will be sold on the Mail train for Brooklyn, at Farmingdale and all points West, and on the 4.30, P. M. Syosset train, coming to Brooklyn, at half the regular fare.

Returning, leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Farmingdale, and all intermediate Stations, (Syosset excepted,) at 11 o'clock, P. M. Giving an opportunity to those in the country to witness the splendid fireworks in New-York and Brooklyn, and reach home the same evening.

Trains will run as follows on the Fourth of July: Leave Brooklyn, South Ferry, at 8 A. M., excursion train to Greenport, at reduced fare, omitting stops as above; 9 A. M., train to Syosset; 10 A. M., Mail train to Greenport; 3:30 P. M., Express train to Greenport; 4 P. M., train to Hempstead; 4:30 P. M., train to Syosset; 6 30 and 7.15 P. M., trains to Jamaica; 11 P. M., train to Farmingdale. Regular fare on all trains except the above-named excursion trains.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO HARLEM, Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms and High Bridge. Steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE

LEAVE

HARLEM		PECK SLIP.	
6 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	7 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
7 A. M.	1:30 P. M.	8 A. M.	1:30 P. M.
8 A. M.	3 P. M.	9:15 A. M.	3:15 P. M.
9 A. M.	4:15 P. M.	10:30 A. M.	4.15 P. M.
10:30 A. M.	5.15 P. M.	11:30 A. M.	5.15 P. M.
11 30 A. M.	6.15 P. M.		6.15 P. M.
			7:15 P. M.

Landing at 10th and 120th sts. each way; connecting with boats to High Bridge, and with stages to Morrisania, Tremont, &c.

WEEHAWKEN FERRY IS NOW RUNNING daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M., from 42d st. Commodious ferry houses have been erected, and ample accommodations provided for passengers and carriages. The boats are large first-class, and ply every fifteen minutes. This new ferry affords a very desirable resort for the citizens of New-York. The scenery, palisade and forest, at Weehawken, in the immediate vicinity of the landing, abound with beautiful walks and drives, on or under the palisade, along the river or on the quiet country roads. Pic-nics, schools and children can spend a healthful and delightful day at Weehawken. Perfect order is maintained on the grounds of the Company.

Building lots are now offered for sale by the Ferry Company on favorable terms. Apply at the office of the Company, on the Weehawken side.

GRAND EXCURSION TO KEYPORT, SUNDAY, July 3, by way of Union, Roseville, Woodbridge, Totten, Amboy, and Cliffwood. Steamer ISLAND HOME, Captain J. L. Groton, leaves foot of Grand-st. at 7½ Peck slip at 8, foot of Barclay-st. at 8½ A. M. Returning, leaves Keyport at 3½ P. M.

TO EXCURSIONISTS.—THE STEAMBOAT GEO. LAW leaves Catherine st. every morning, at 8.30 A. M., for Glen Cove, City Island, St David's Island, Lloyd's Dock and North Port, returning in the afternoon, commencing June 23.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW STEAMERS CINDERELLA, CERES, MAGNOLIA, and others, with barges, can be chartered by Lodges, &c. Apply to JOS. T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., corner of Pine.

FOURTH OF JULY.—EXCURSION TICKETS will be sold at reduced rates by Hudson River Railroad to all stations south of Poughkeepsie. Tickets good from July 2 to 6.

EXCURSIONS.

A GRAND SUNDAY EXCURSION TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.—The large and commodious steamer ERIE, CAPTAIN BEN RAY, will make the above-named excursions through the season. Passengers going by this boat can spare 4 hours at West Point, leaving pier foot of Chambers st. at 7 o'clock, Amos-st. 7¼ o'clock, 22d-st. 7½ o'clock; Carmansville, Yonkers, Dobbs' Ferry, Verplanck's Point, Caldwell's, West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall. Returning: leave Newburgh at 3 o'clock, stopping at all the above-named places. This excursion will afford a fine opportunity for the passengers to inspect West Point, the Highlands, Washington's Head quarters at Newburgh. Fare 50 cents to Newburgh; 25 cents to Yonkers, Hastings and Dobbs Ferry. Refreshments furnished on board.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE—FARE FOR THE ENTIRE TRIP ONLY THREE DOLLARS.—The steamer GOVERNOR, F. B. FRENCH, Commander, will leave her berth, Pier No. 6 North River, on SATURDAY, July 2, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Returning, will leave Providence and Newport on Tuesday afternoon, July 5, arriving in New-York at an early hour next morning. The *Governor* is one of the staunchest steamers on the Sound, runs regularly to Providence, has fine state-room accommodations, and no pains will be spared by the officers of the boat to make this excursion a pleasant one. Apply to

L. KENNY, No. 25 Coenties slip.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO WEST POINT, COLD SPRING AND NEWBURGH.—The people's favorite steamer HENDRIK HUDSON will make an excursion to the above places on MONDAY, July 4; leaving pier foot of 12th-st., East River, at 7¼ A. M.; Chambers-st., North River, at 8 A. M.; Spring-st. at 8¼; Amos-st. at 8½, and pier foot of 14th st. at 8¾ A. M., arriving at Newburgh about noon. Returning, will leave Newburgh at 4 P. M.; Cold Spring at 4½, and West Point at 4¾ P. M., arriving in New-York about 8 P. M. Tickets for the round trip, there and back, 75 cents. The bar and refreshment tables for sale. Apply to A. A. DYKEMAN, Pier No. 15, North River.

EXCURSION ON MONDAY, JULY 4, BETWEEN HAVERSTRAW AND NEW-YORK—Landing each way at Christopher-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Piermont, (in connection with the train to and from Sufferns,) Tarrytown, Nyack and Rockland Lake. The steamer J. P. SMITH will leave Haverstraw at 6½ A. M., and 2 P. M.; Nyack, at 7 A. M., and 2½ P. M.; Tarrytown, at 7 A. M., and 2½ P. M.; Piermont, at 7½ A. M., and 2¾ P. M.; Dobbs' Ferry, at 7¾ A. M., and 3 P. M.; Hastings, at 7¾ A. M., and 3 P. M.; Yonkers, at 8 A. M., and 3½ P. M. Leave New-York, from foot of Harrison-st., at 9½ A. M., and 5 P. M.

FOURTH OF JULY REGATTA AT PERTH AMBOY.—On MONDAY, July 4, the steamer THOMAS HUNT, Capt. E. H. HALL, will leave foot of Barclay st. at 10 A. M., landing at Chelsea, Star Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge, and Totten's Dock. Fare, 15 cents. After arrival at Perth Amboy, the THOMAS HUNT will make an excursion down the Bay, with the regatta, and return as far as Rossville. Tickets for this excursion, 25 cents. Persons wishing to spend the day at any of the above landings, will have an opportunity to return to New-York by the steamer KEYPORT, which will leave Perth Amboy at 4½ P. M., landing as above.

TO CHARTER, AT LOW RATES, FOR EXCURSIONS.—The splendid new low pressure steamboat ERIE, of 614 tons burden, with or without the first-rate double deck barges; and the beautiful Biddle's Grove, can be called the Garden of America; is elegantly fitted with scups, and a spacious tent, covered with canvas; convenient for Sunday Schools or any other parties. Also, fine fishing, bathing and ball playing ground. The undersigned has got the full control of boat and Grove. Apply to JAMES RICH, No. 206 West-st., or ALBERT VAN WINKLE, No. 205 West-st.

A GRAND EXCURSION.—THE NEW, SWIFT steamer ERIE, Capt. BEN RAY, will make on SATURDAY, the 2d of July, a trip around Staten Island to the beautiful Biddle's Grove, starting from Chambers-st. Pier at 9 o'clock; 22d st., N. R., at 9¼; Amos-st. Pier, 9½; Spring st., 9¾; Pier No 4, 10; Peck-slip, 10¼. Refreshments furnished on board, and at the Grove. Fare for the Excursion, 50c. The ERIE runs to West Point and Newburgh EVERY SUNDAY through the season, making all the landings advertised.

EXCURSION AROUND STATEN ISLAND.—JULY 4, 1859. The steamer RED JACKET will leave Pier 2, North River, at 1 o'clock P. M., July 4, 1859, for a trip around Staten Island. This is a delightful sail and affords a fine view of New York Bay and Harbor, the Narrows, Highlands of Nevesink, and the beautiful scenery of Kill Van Kull. The trip will occupy about 5 hours—returning to New-York about 6 P. M. A Cotillion Band will accompany the Excursion. Fare for the Excursion 25 cents.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSION TO FORT HAMILTON AND CONEY ISLAND.—The new and splendid steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Captain W. A. HITCHCOCK, will commence her regular trips for the season on and after SATURDAY, June 11, leaving New York as follows: Amos-st., 9¼ A. M., 12½ P. M., and 3¼ P. M.; Spring-st., 9½ A. M., 12¾ P. M. and 3½ P. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 10 A. M., 1 P. M. and 4 P. M. Returning from Coney Island: 11 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M. Last trip at 6½ P. M. Fare for the whole Excursion, 25c.

GRAND FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO NEWBURGH AND WEST POINT.—The new, large and commodious steamer ERIE, Captain BEN RAY, will leave Chambers-st. at 7½, Amos-st. quarter to 8, 22d st. 8 o'clock, landing at Carmansville, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Verplank's Point, Caldwell's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall. Club boats free. The boat will lay at Newburgh to accompany the yacht race. Fare 50 cents each way. Refreshments furnished on board.

GRAND EXCURSION—NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN.—The steamer ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 25 East River, July 4, at 7 A. M., and reach New-Haven at 11:30 A. M. Returning at 11 P. M., and arrive in New-York early the next morning. This will afford a most delightful morning sail through the East River and Long Island Sound, and a fine opportunity to visit the celebrated "City of Elms." Fare, $1 50. RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO HIGH BRIDGE.—The steamer GEORGE BIRKBECK will connect with the steamers *Sylvan Grove* and *Sylvan Shore* at Harlem, for High Bridge every hour, from 8, A. M. to 6 P. M., leaving High Bridge at 6½ P. M.; New York direct. Fare to New-York, 15 cents.

EXTRA BOAT FOR NORTHPORT.—THE steamboat MAYFLOWER will leave Catharine st on SATURDAY, July 2, at 4 P. M., for Northport, landing at Glen Cove, Lloyds' Dock, Oyster Bay and Cold Spring.

STEAMER JOHN FARON, IN GOOD ORDER, for charter, in passenger, excursion, or freight business. Apply to SIMMS BROTHERS, No. 117 Wall st., or on board, foot Amos-st., North River.

R. T. BLANCH, Master.

THE STEAMBOAT NAUSHON—WITH OR without barges, may be chartered for excursions on application to E. T. WILSON, No. 129 Wall-st.

FIREWORKS.

EXCLUSIVE DEPOTS

OF

EDGES' FIREWORKS.

Messrs. J. G. & I. EDGE having suffered during previous years from the acts of unprincipled parties who have sold *inferior* goods as EDGES' manufacture, thereby endangering the safety and, perhaps, life of purchasers, besides injuring the reputation of the Messrs. EDGE, have chosen the undermentioned as the only dépôts for wholesaling. At these places, and at no others in New York, can our genuine goods be obtained by the quantity, and any representations contrary to this are false.

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FOR SALE—VALUABLE HORSES, A PAIR OF blacks, 15½ hands high, stylish, free drivers, sound, kind, gentle, and free from blemishes. One single horse, black, 15 hands 3 inches high; a genteel family horse; can trot in three minutes, sound and kind. Also one or two superior road horses that can trot in 2:50 to wagon. Can be seen at the stable of THOMAS JACKSON, in Atlantic-av., Brooklyn, opposite Long Island Railroad depôt, Bedford. Take Fulton-av. cars to Classon-av., one block distant from stable.

HORSE AND HARNESS FOR SALE LOW—A thorough bred bay mare, 7 years old, warranted sound and kind in double or single harness, and a beautiful saddle horse for a lady, with new double harness complete; will be sold low to close a trust. Can be seen at Washington stables, No. 56 East 27th-st.

WHITE MULES.—FOR SALE, A PAIR OF well-matched white mules; 14 hands high, perfect match, drive well together; perfectly kind in harness and stable; good travelers, and easy under saddle. Inquire at Metropolitan Stables, Prince-st., corner Crosby.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED, WITH GOOD accommodations for carriages and horses, for the Summer months, in the pleasant village of Fishkill. For terms address M. L., Fishkill, Dutchess County, N. Y.

STABLES NOS. 4 AND 5 IN LAFAYETTE-court, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., to let. Apply to VARNUM & TURNEY, No. 130 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager .... Mr. S. B. DUFFIELD.

GREAT BILL.

ALL THE FAVORITES.

COMEDY AND FARCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 1.

SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

Old Hardcastle	Mr. W. R. Blake.
Young Marlow	Mr. Geo. Jordan.
Tony Lumpkin	Mr. Walcot.
Diggory	Mr. Geo. Holland.
Hastings	Mr. W. Reynolds.
Stingo	Mr. G. Farren.
Mrs. Hardcastle	Mrs. Vernon.
Miss Hardcastle	Miss Ada Clifton.
Miss Neville	Miss Henrarde.

THE OMNIBUS.

Pat Rooney	Mr. John Brougham.
Tom Dobbs	Mr. Geo. Holland.
Mr. Ledger	Mr. G. Farren.
Julia	Miss Henrarde.
Mrs. Dobbs	Mrs. Howard.

TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) VARIETY NIGHT.

A SPLENDID BILL.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

GREAT SUCCESS

of the Sisters

ADELAIDE AND JOEY GOUGENHEIM,

In Brough's side-splitting Burlesque of

MASSANIELLO.

EVERY NIGHT.

To commence with Buckstone's Farce of

SHOCKING EVENTS,

In which Mr. DAVIDGE will appear.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

SUCCESSFUL SUMMER SEASON.

TO-NIGHT,

THOSE POPULAR AMERICAN PLAYERS.

TEMPTATION.

Tim O'Brien	Mr. W. J. FLORENCE.

LESSONS FOR HUSBANDS.

Fanny (assuming six other characters)	Mrs. FLORENCE.
Barney	Mr. W. J. FLORENCE.

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 1,

KELLER TROUPE.

To commence with

RORY O'MORE.

INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT BY THE NAVY YARD BAND.

After which

KELLER'S GREAT PICTURE OF THE FAMINE.

To conclude with

THE MARRIED RAKE.

NATIONAL THEATRE.

Lessee and Manageress .... Miss Bell Carr.

Stage Manager .... Mr. T. Hampton.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 1.

To commence with a new drama, entitled the

SIEGE OF ROCHELLE; OR, THE THREE FRIENDS.

After which

THE APE OF THE PHILLIPINE ISLANDS.

Concluding with the new drama of the

ROBBERS OF THE BLACK FOREST.

BOWERY THEATRE.

FRIDAY, July 1,

HAMLET.

SERIOUS FAMILY.

MACBETH.

LOTTERY TICKET.

DAMON AND PYTHIAS.

MAGIC BARREL.

JONES' WOOD

ANNUAL

MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

Arrangements have been completed for

A MAMMOTH FESTIVAL,

Commencing on

MONDAY, July 18, 1859.

It will be continued for an ENTIRE WEEK, and will be managed on a scale so LIBERAL, GRAND and MAGNIFICENT as to make it as popular as that of last year.

It will be conducted by:

CARL ANSCHUTZ, CARL BERGMANN,
ROBERT STOEPEL, MAX MARETZEK,
and others.

Particulars hereafter.

PALACE GARDENS,

14th st., near 6th-av.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 1,

GRAND GALA NIGHT.

Anniversary of the

OPENING OF PALACE GARDENS.

The Charming Spectacle of the

GRAND LANTERN FETE.

New York's Favorite Musical Director,

MR. THOMAS BAKER.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.

SUBSCRIBERS' FIRST SOIREE DANSANTE.

BRILLIANT DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS.

WOOD'S MINSTREL BUILDINGS,

Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.

SELECT ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.

Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE,

ON SATURDAY, JULY 2, at 2½ o'clock.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS—TWENTY-FIVE cents, twenty-five cents is all the price of admission to witness the MONSTER BALLOON ASCENSION, the grand display of FIREWORKS and to hear the beautiful MUSIC at JONES' WOOD, on the 4th of July.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—FRIDAY, JULY 1 EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the new, grand and GORGEOUS SPECTACULAR FAIRY DRAMA entitled THE MAGIC WELL; OR, THE FIEND OF THE DESERT. Now in the SECOND WEEK of its brilliant production, gotten up with NEW SCENERY, NEW DRESSES, ENTIRELY NEW EFFECTS, and presented with THE WHOLE STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY. AFTERNOON, at 3, THE SONS OF THE REPUBLIC and THE LIMERICK BOY. On the Fourth of July, superb Performances Nearly Every Hour. The Aquaria, Happy Family, Picture Gallery, &c., &c., all here yet. Admittance, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents; Parquet seats 13 cents additional.

WE INTEND TO GO EARLY AND SPEND the entire day at JONES' WOOD on July 4. I wonder who'll go up in the balloon with Prof. PUSEY. Time will show.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS—Open DAY and EVENING; No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. New visited by crowds of citizens and strangers.

THE BEAUTIFUL STEAMBOATS, JAS. A. STEPHENS and C. P. SMITH, leave Peck-slip at 9 A. M., every succeeding hour on the 4th of July, to take visitors to the Mammoth Festival at Jones' Wood.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO visit the chief attraction of the City—the famous DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open Day and Evening. No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

PAPA, TAKE ME TO JONES' WOOD, ON the Fourth of July to FOX & LINGARD'S Mammoth Festival. The Balloon ascends at 4 P. M., and the brilliant display of Fireworks at 9 P. M.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.

A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:

George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.

The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them, as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.

NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

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MERCHANTS, FARMERS, AND MECHANICS

Supplied with all kinds and sizes of grindstones, from 6 inches to 6 feet in diameter. Grindstones on frames ready for immediate use. The old established Grindstone Yard. WALTER R. WOOD & CO., Nos 283 and 285 Front st., New-York.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.

JACKSON & THROCKMORTON, Architectural Iron Works, Nos. 55 to 57 Goerck-st., New-York.

East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South-st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of *Daily Times* Building and balance of the block; Union Bank, Nos. 436 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—*Daily Times* vault, Express vault, 21st-st. and Broadway vault, &c.

N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT RACKS, IRON STORE STOOLS—Stools put up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 167 Centre, corner Canal-st.

RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR—FOR SAVing fuel in steam-boilers. The most sensitive and efficient instrument of the kind.

CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, N. Y.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.

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O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

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ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.

In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 362 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

EAGLE ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Elegant chamber suites for City and country in all styles and colors at prices from $25 and upwards, at the old established manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's theatre. Wardrobes, Mattresses, &c.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS, grained and ornamented; acknowledged superior in style and finish to any manufactured in this country. Also, Mattresses, Bedding, &c. For sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., 653 Broadway, 4 doors below Bond-st.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 132 9th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A regular meeting will be held on THIS (Friday) EVENING, July 1, at 7½ o'clock, at the Mercer House, to hear the final reports of the Committee on the Celebration of the Fourth of July, the 83d year of our National Independence. Let every Veteran be present—it is important. By order, H. RAYMOND, Col.

Isaac M. Purse, Adj't.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

[Continued from First Page.]

the people of Italy receive from the French and Sardinian arsenals a great number of arms of precision to enable them to take part in the war of independence, and to defend themselves if again threatened."

The *Pays* says:

"We shall doubtless shortly receive important news from the theatre of war. The French army, pursuing the Austrians, has just crossed the Adda. But where will the enemy stop? On the line of the Oglio, or only on that of the Mincio? We incline to the latter hypothesis, for Count Gruenne, in his official dispatch published by the Vienna *Gazette*, plainly says that the army has left the line of the Adda to draw nearer to its reinforcements. By this statement Mantua and Verona are clearly indicated. It is therefore probable that a great battle will be fought between Oglio, Mincio and the Lago Garda, on the very ground immortalized by the campaign of 1796-7, and that this battle will be decisive. As to the famous quadrilateral, we confess that we hold it in very small respect. The fate of Pavia and Piacenza show the true value of fortresses—there the enemy has spiked his guns, thrown his ammunition into the water, blown up the ramparts which were built at such countless expense, and left behind him but heaps of ruins. A battle lost on the Mincio, and Mantua and Verona will fall as Piacenza and Pavia did after the battle of Magenta."

Correspondence of the London Globe.

Paris, Wednesday, June 15.

You will probably have soon to hear of a most important diversion effected somewhere on the shores of the Adriatic, so as to compel the Austrians to divide their forces, and not allow them to bring the whole in outnumbering strength on the allied armies now advancing from Milan. Admiral Count Bouet-Willaumez has sailed from Toulon with the first division of the siege fleet, consisting of the *Mogador*, *Gomer*, *Descartes* and *Vauban*, having in tow three floating batteries, the *Tonnante*, *Dévastation* and *Lave*. The Admiral has hoisted his flag on board the *Mogador*, which has the *Tonnante* in tow. The second division, composed of gunboats, will sail in a few days, escorted by the squadron of Admiral Desfossés. I believe there is an opinion that the gunboats may prove of great service, if the events of the war should bring the conflicting forces down to that part of the country watered in their lower course by the Adige and the Po.

From the London News.

There seems, indeed, no doubt that the Austrians will retire behind the Mincio, and take up a position either behind that river or behind the Adige, within the intrenched camp of Verona. This is the chosen field of battle of the Austrians, and on it the probability is they will give battle. A great deal has been said about the famous quadrangle of fortresses, consisting of Peschiera, on the south side of the Lago di Garda; Verona, on the Adige, between fifteen and twenty miles to the eastward; Legnago, twenty miles south of Verona, and Mantua, twenty miles south of Peschiera. Peschiera and Mantua are fortresses, and Verona is an intrenched camp. Peschiera, however, was taken by Charles Albert in 1848, and there is no reason to suppose that if it were attacked in the usual way it would be able to resist beyond the calculated time. Mantua would probably require to be starved out, but 20,000 men blockaded within its walls would not prevent the advance of the allied army. That army, reinforced by the corps of Prince Napoleon, not less than 50,000 strong, would then amount to something like 250,000 men, for it should be observed that the country between being friendly, it is scarcely necessary to leave any troops to maintain the communications. Deducting 20,000 for the blockade of Mantua, and assuming that the attack of the French fleet on Venice would be in full operation, it seems by no means improbable that the Allies might succeed in crossing both the Mincio and the Adige. Verona, besides being regularly fortified, is surrounded by a series of forts, so that to invest the whole circle inclosed by these forts would require an enormous army. Should such an attempt be made by a small army, the Austrian General might suddenly concentrate all his troops on one point and defeat that portion of the besieging army before the rest could come to its aid. But, on the other hand, the Austrian intrenched camp would require a very large garrison. Its communications must be open with the country, and the country people must be favorable. It remains to be seen whether the country people about Verona are as hostile to the Austrians as the Italians to the westward. If they are, and if the Allies can so place themselves as seriously to interrupt the communications with the rest of the Empire, and thus to prevent the arrival of reinforcements, the Austrians may be compelled to attack the Allies, or, indeed, the Allies may attack them, weakened as they will be by losses in the field; and the result of that attack will settle the fate of the Austrian power in Italy.

MOVEMENTS OF GARIBALDI.

The following letter has been received in Paris from Como, dated June 10:

Success has justified Garibaldi's campaign, and consequently it is impossible to disapprove it. Still we cannot forget the painful anxiety that rash expedition caused in our country. It succeeded, however, thanks to the bravery of Garibaldi and of his soldiers, and thanks likewise to the fault committed by Gyulai in leaving all the Ticino frontier uncovered, and that part particularly most hostile to Austria. Garibaldi profited by that fault, and at first met no obstacle. Afterwards came the battles of Malnate, Camerlata, and San Fermo, which cost most valuable lives, for Garibaldi's volunteers were burning to fight, and a great number of them were killed. From that day many mothers in Lombardy have been thrown into mourning. After Garibaldi had captured Como he was forced to quit it, and the Austrians advanced to enter it again, as they did Varese. When Gyulai published his detestable proclamation, threatening the insurgents with fire and sword, you may imagine what we suffered at Como. Vishocti Venosta, the Royal Commissary, escaped in a steamboat. The Bishop, who had been imprisoned, because he advised the people to remain quiet until the allied armies approached nearer, was released at the appearance of the Austrians, and went with the Mayor to make his submission in the name of the town. But in the meantime the news of the victory of Magenta arrived, and the Austrians hastened to retreat. Garibaldi's soldiers again entered Como. At first he was not as well received as he was at Lecco, where the most enthusiastic cheers greeted him. Thence Garibaldi proceeded to Bergamo with the hope of cutting off Gen. Urban's retreat. Gen. Urban's corps, composed of 8,000 men, was compelled to traverse a hostile country without provisions or supplies of any description. His endeavored to cross the Adda at Cassano, where he would have found the railway, but the last troops which quitted Milan had blown up the bridge, and he was forced to cross the Adda at Trezzo in boats. Persons who saw these troops say they were in a most lamentable condition. The country is quiet, and agricultural works are being continued as in ordinary times. Everybody is happy and relies on France. There never was so much confidence in the future as in this country, which has seen so many changes. A universal feeling prevails that the Austrians have quitted us for the last time.

The Piedmontese *Gazette* publishes an order of the day issued by the King at Milan, and dated the 8th, recapitulating all Garibaldi's exploits in Upper Lombardy, already known to the public, and expressing his Majesty's satisfaction at the zeal and bravery displayed by that bold leader, and by the officers and men under his command. The following recompenses are then awarded to them, viz: To Gen. Garibaldi, the gold medal of military valor; to Lieut.-Col. Medici, the cross of officer of the military order of Savoy; to Major Succhi, the cross of knight of the same order; the silver medal of military valor to seven officers and men, including Capt. de Cristoforis, killed; and honorable mention to Col. Cosenza and 22 officers and men.

Gen. Garibaldi has addressed the following proclamation to the inhabitants of Como:

"Citizens: All young men who can carry a musket are called on to join the tri-colored banner. No one would wish to remain inactive and unarmed in the holy war; no one would be obliged to one day confess with a blush that he took no part in it. This is the hour and the moment to show that you do not utter falsehood when you speak of your hatred for Austria. To arms, then! No sacrifice can be too great, since you are of that generation which will have accomplished the work of Italian independence.

GARIBALDI."

Correspondence of the London Globe.

"The simple telegram, 'Brescia and Cremona are free!' betokens the onward triumphal march of Garibaldi, whose *via sacra* is already marked by such milestones as Como, Lecco, Monza, and Bergamo. Save that his progress is through the garden fields of a genial land, this rapid rescuer of towns and districts revives the memory of Havelock. It is quite true, as reported, that he found time to pay a flying visit to his King at Milan on the 9th of June, but after a short interview with Victor Emanuel, he was off to Bergamo to give the word 'forwards!' We now see to what purpose. On the 12th June, a writer from Milan, in this evening's *Le Pays*, announces the capture of his opponent, Gen. d'Urban, intercepted and made prisoner by some squadrons of McMahon's division. The Milanese youths are flocking to join the *Chasseurs des Alpes*.

THE KOSSUTH PROCLAMATION TO THE HUNGARIANS.

A Turin paper publishes the following Proclamation from General Klapka, drawn up for distribution among the Hungarian soldiers in the Austrian ranks:

"Guerrieri!—Ten years have elapsed since the flower of your countrymen were immolated on the altar of their native land—slaughtered by the executioner's hand; for ten years past our Hungarian country has endured the yoke of Austria; for ten years the Austrian dominator governs with arbitrary will, and tramples on our most sacred rights; for ten years the Hungarian warrior serves as a slave the foreign lord, who replies to just complaints with blows, and rewards love of country with scaffolds and with bullets.

The hour of vengeance has struck. Already the storm gathers over the fraudulent house of Austria. Its friends abandon it. The Czar of Russia himself now arms in a very different sense from ten years ago, and will break its pride.

Already the Italians, our brethren in misfortune, brandish arms to conquer independence. And you, Magyar warriors, how should you remain in the enemy's ranks? How could you fight against those who have risen to shake off the yoke of servitude?

Oh, it cannot be that you are mercenaries of the oppressors! Hasten hither, oh warriors—hither, where the holy cause of your country summons you!

You cannot have forgotten how many times the Austrians were put to flight by your bayonets. You cannot have forgotten the glorious days of Isaszag, Pisti, Szolnok, Nagy-Sarlo and Komorn. Nor will you have forgotten that Hungary has been free and great.

Behold the time arrived to reacquire that which has been lost, and to revenge the sanguinary banquets of Pesth and Arad, which raised throughout the world a cry of horror.

Now we are no longer alone and abandoned. The heroic King of Piedmont stands at the head of the Italian army, and by his side is the powerful Emperor of the French. The flags of the two nations combine; France and Italy—that is the signal of attack. They already reckon upon us; they expect us. How should we be the last to take part in a war in whose result our liberation depends?

Unite yourselves, courageously and with confidence, to the French and Italian armies; for none but the vile can doubt of the successful result—none but a traitor fight under the banner of Austria.

Hasten, then, to the Hungarian standard, which we have raised for you. At the same time war will also break out in Hungary; the Emperor of the French and the King of Piedmont have recognized the holiness of our cause—we possess their sympathy; the Italian soldiers will join us, and so do you join yourselves to them.

Let us form in Italy an Hungarian army, with which, after fighting on Italian ground, we may return to our own country to take part, we also, in the war of independence and honor of the Magyar nation.

The independence of our country requires victims. With their blood did our ancestors conquer, and defend, and for centuries maintain it; and we with our blood are bound to reconquer it.

Your generals of 1848-9 and your fellow-soldiers reckon upon you, because they know what heart it is that beats in the breast of the Magyar warrior. For my part I doubt not that you will respond to this political proclamation.

GEORGE KLAPKA, General.

STATE OF ITALY.

THE PAPAL TERRITORY

Rome, Tuesday, June 14.

It is asserted that the French are about to occupy Ancona. The first Swiss regiment has left for Perugia. The Russian Ambassador has given a banquet in honor of the French Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Goyon.

Vienna, Monday evening, June 13.

Ferrara has also been evacuated.

When the Austrians left Bologna a revolution broke out. The Marchese people was at its head.

Correspondence of the London Globe.

Paris, Monday Evening, June 13.

It is openly stated here that the sudden relinquishment of Ancona, the clearance of the troops out of Bologna, and even out of Ferrera, has a most Machiavellic object on the part of the Aulic Council now sitting in temporary safety at Verona. The advisers of Franz Joseph have persuaded his Apostolic Majesty that a sure game to play is to let loose the Republican party in the Legations, and thus compel the French to put down the insurgents, so as to place them in the same false position they appeared in Italy ten years ago. The populations of Bologna, Ravenna, Ferrera, and all the trans-Apennine towns, will not fall into this trap; the call for a war dictatorship in King Victor Emanuel is the only cry now heard in the Legations, and neither Mazzini nor a Republic is in the dreams of the most extravagant fancy.

According to the latest advices that have reached Switzerland, desertion has become general from the Swiss regiments in the Papal service. Four or five hundred soldiers, in garrison at Forli, have passed over into Tuscany, where most of them have entered the service to fight for the independence of Italy; others have gone to join Garibaldi's volunteers: and a few have returned to their families. A dozen of the latter, belonging to the German cantons, passed through Geneva on the 8th. This intelligence is confirmed by dispatches from the Swiss Consul at Genoa, who says that deserters from the Papal army are constantly applying to him as Swiss, some stating their intention to join the Franco-Sardinian army, others to return home.

Paris, Tuesday, June 14.

Concerning the open adhesion of Bologna and all Romagna to the war of independence, (ignoring altogether the neutrality claimed by Antonelli,) this evening, the Paris Government organ, *Le Pays*, makes the following remarks:

"Grave as this event may seem, it neither surprises nor alarms us. Italian patriotism has been so long violently compressed, that in the joy of deliverance on some points it may be excessive and even erroneous; but the feeling itself is so noble that there is ground for hope that it may not pass bounds. Bad instincts alone are fit to be met by forcible coercion. French influence will cause this torrent to resume its bed."

Meantime the new municipality, formed on the flight of the Legate, contains the names of Count Pepoli, (whose mother was a daughter of King Murat,) Cassarini, Montanari, Malvezzi, and Jawairi; and has proclaimed, amid the enthusiasm of the townspeople, the annexation of the territory to Piedmont, and allegiance to King Victor Emanuel for the whole period of the war.

Every part of Rome is given up to festivity, and the likenesses of the Emperor Napoleon and of Victor Emanuel, of Garibaldi, and of Count Cavour are sold in every shop. On the 7th of June the following proclamation was issued by Gen. Goyon:

"A great joy yesterday filled your hearts and ours. This joy would have been yet greater if faithful to an admirable arrangement understood up to the present time you had known how to suppress the rising expression of it. Let no promoter of disorder enter your ranks to-day; deprive malevolence of every pretext, so that the repressive measures we might be compelled to take may not fall on the friends of the French. Believe, Romans, that silence is painful to us, and that, deprived of the happiness of fighting by the side of our brothers in arms, it would have been very pleasant to have been able to acclaim them. But if they hold on high at this moment the flag of France, we hold here that of order, and shall know how to make it respected. This also is a noble flag!

Count GOYON,
General of Division, Aide-de-Camp of His Majesty the Emperor of the French.

Rome, June 7."

In the evening the illumination was splendid; silence was strictly observed, though the crowd was immense.

TUSCANY—MOVEMENT OF PRINCE NAPOLEON'S FORCES.

Turin, Friday, June 17.

The official bulletin, published to-day, announces from Tuscany that prince Napoleon has commenced the movement of his troops. 10,000 Tuscan troops, with 800 horses, are ready to depart with him.

Ravenna has pronounced for the national cause, and a manifesto has been published declaring the adhesion of that town to a central government established at Bologna, which is to be placed under the dictatorship of the King of Sardinia.

The manifesto also expresses the unanimous wish to be enabled some day to form part of a monarchy worthy of the gratitude of the Italians.

NAPLES.

The following letter has been received in Paris from Naples, dated the 11th inst.:

"We have made a step. The Ministry has a head—General Filangieri has been appointed President of the Council. The persuasion of the English Government, the battle of Magenta, and a joyous popular demonstration in consequence of that victory have induced the King to choose for the head of his ministers the man pointed out by public opinion, but there remains much more to be done. The concession is not complete. Several of the old Ministry retain their places, and the Cabinet consequently has no system. The Prime Minister is animated with the best intentions, but will he be permitted to carry them into execution? Time moves forward. Events succeed each other. Uncertainty is dangerous. Europe and the country ask if the system be changed, and an answer must be given; we must only wait their acts, and at the same time have confidence in the course of events. May Gen. Filangieri realize the hopes to which he has given rise! Let him be resolute and firm, and let him not bend either to the people or to his Sovereign, *for such a course never elevates a State*. Mr. Elliot, the British Envoy, has since his arrival been firm in his advice. He demands a Constitutional Government for the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and I am informed that the British Minister, having been consulted on the accession of Gen. Filangieri, has already replied 'It is not enough.' The English fleet passed forty-eight hours at Naples. The battle of Magenta gave rise to a demonstration when it was known that the hotels of the French and Sardinian Legations were to be illuminated. About 9½ o'clock more than 5,000 persons were assembled near the hotel of the Sardinian Ambassador, and cheered for Italy, France and Sardinia. They were brutally attacked by the police and forced to disperse. The sabre and bayonet were used by the police without any provocation, and many persons were wounded. Several people were arrested in their houses that night and the following day. Some police agents dispersed among the crowd noted the most conspicuous persons present at the manifestation. The manner in which the police acted against an inoffensive crowd is an important fact. It produced great irritation, and the appointment of Gen. Filangieri on the following day leads many to believe it was caused by fear. The Government does not appear inclined to stop in its career of violent repression. Swiss troops have been placed in an empty barrack near the hotel of the Sardinian Minister. The police have announced that they will disperse by force any assemblage of people whatever. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has sent for the French Consul and the Sardinian Minister, and requested them not to illuminate their houses any more, telling them at the same time that the Government is determined to use the utmost severity in repressing every demonstration, and that their countrymen will only have themselves to blame for any accident that may happen to them."

PARMA.

I hasten to give you some details (writes a correspondent from Parma on the 10th) of the circumstances that preceded the departure of the Duchess of Parma. On the 8th the Commandant of the fortress sent a courier with an important dispatch. The Austrian officer informed the Duchess that he had received orders to evacuate the town and citadel, and that the operation had been rendered necessary by the battle of Magenta, which had been most disastrous to the Austrians. He recommended the Duchess to repair with all haste to Vienna, by Verona and Mantua, in order to secure her personal safety. The Duchess was much affected by this communication, and for an hour wept bitterly. Having made some necessary arrangements, she retired to her apartments and refused to see any one. Every preparation for her departure was promptly made, and in the evening her Royal Highness left for Verona and Switzerland, refusing in the most decided manner to go to Vienna. She quitted her capital in the midst of a deep and respectful silence, and not without exciting the sympathy due to misfortune.

The latest journals from Parma bear the date of the 11th. A Government Commission had been formed there, composed of MM. Cantelli, Bruni and Armani, which, after ordering the Italian tricolor with the cross of Savoie to be hoisted on the citadel, issued a proclamation announcing that the inhabitants had nothing more to fear from the Parmese troops, who had preferred going over to Austria rather than serve the national cause. The document concludes with a recommendation to preserve public order, and observe the laws. Next follows a decree, ordering that all public acts and sentences shall be issued in the name of the government commission, until the government of Victor Emanuel shall have decreed otherwise; another decree abrogates the state of siege, and a third maintains the corps of gendarmes. The *Opinione* of Turin states that, in accordance with the wishes of Parma and Piacenza, the King has appointed Count Pallieri civil governor of the two places.

The Parma *Gazette*, of the 9th, publishes the following proclamation issued by the Duchess-Regent before leaving her State:

"How I have governed the country during my Regency, I call upon history and upon you all, inhabitants of the State, to testify. More fervid ideas, flattering to Italian minds, have arisen to disturb the pacific and wisely liberal improvements which engrossed all my attention, and the events now in progress have placed me between to opposite exigencies; either to take part in a war declared to be a national one, or not to infringe the conventions to which Piacenza especially, and the State generally, were bound long before I assumed the Government. I must not oppose the wishes proclaimed by Italy, nor can I break my faith. Hence, since a neutral attitude, such as the exceptional condition created by those treaties seemed to advise, has become impossible, I yield to the pressure of events, recommending the Parmese municipality to appoint a governing Commission for the protection of order, persons and property, for the public administration, for the proper disposal of the troops, and for other provisions called for by circumstances. Meanwhile I retire to a neutral country, to join my beloved children, whose rights I hereby declare to reserve in their integrity, confiding in the justice of the high Powers and the protection of God. Good inhabitants of every commune of the Duchies, everywhere and always your memory will be dear to me.

LOUISA, Regent.
(Countersigned) G. PALLAVICINO."

THE WAR AT VIENNA

We learn from Vienna, of the 11th, that the fourth *corps d'armée*, of which a portion arrived three days ago at Vienna, has begun to leave for Italy. It is commanded by the Archduke Charles, who has hitherto had his head-quarters at Lemberg. The several corps that belong to the third, and who are now stationed in Upper and Lower Austria, are about to go to Trieste, whether the Archduke Albert is also to proceed. General Count Schlick is to go into Italy with the troops now stationed in Istria. The 13th *corps d'armée*, which is about to be formed, is also destined for Italy. It is definitely decided that the regiments of infantry shall each receive a sixth campaign battalion. The second extraordinary levy is to be terminated by the 15th September. What are called the first three classes of age are included in it, and the stature of the men is to be reduced. The sum ordinarily paid for exemption from military service is not accepted for men comprised in this levy.

The Vienna press rejoices in the downfall of Lord Derby's Administration, because it was so obstinately neutral! As the Parisian Press does the same thing, it is clear that the late Ministry must be thoroughly unimpeachable on that score. The *Ost Deutsche Post* observes: "Austria, we have been this day told, has lost a second battle, as the Tory Ministry is overthrown. The assertion is at least but half true. Austria has lost nothing by the fall of the Derby Cabinet, because it has never been of the least use to her. A cracked wall, in hourly danger of falling, is but an indifferent support. Lord Malmesbury, on entering the Cabinet eighteen months ago, began by sending a dispatch to Vienna, in which he alluded to the old alliance between England and Austria; but now that we have seen one of those grand historical crises arise, in which for centuries England and Austria stood side by side—now that war has been declared between France and Austria—Lord Malmesbury ends by making a declaration of neutrality, which he surrounds every day with thicker and thicker ramparts as a shelter for his faltering and timid policy. What does Austria lose in losing such a friend?

THE AUSTRIAN NATIONAL LOAN.

Vienna, Thursday Morning.

The official *Reichsgesetzblatt* publishes an Imperial decree ordering the payment of interest on the national loan, during the continuance of the war, to be made in bank notes, with premium *(agio,)* instead of in specie. For the period until the end of September the *agio* is fixed at 25 per cent. The payment of duties and taxes by coupons of the loan remains valid and unaltered. It is however left to the option of the public to request payment of the interest on the said national loan in Government bonds (*Staats-Schuldverschreibungen*,) which, after five years from the date the interest on the national loan becomes due, will be repaid with compound interest at the rate of 128 gulden for every 100 gulden in specie.

[In other words, the public will receive for interest now due, at their option, either bank-notes at 125fl. for every 100fl., or Government Bonds to be redeemed with compound interest after five years from the date of their issue.]

PRUSSIA AND GERMANY.

Within the last few days, writes a correspondent from Berlin on the 13th, there have been numerous meetings of the Council of Ministers, at which were present the representatives of Prussia at Paris, London and Frankfort, and also the First Secretary to the Legation at Vienna. The war-footing for three *corps d'armée* and afterwards for the entire army, was ordered, according to official declaration, to put Prussia in a position to intervene at an opportune time for the reëstablishment of peace, since unfortunately she had not been successful in preventing war from breaking out. The object of present deliberation is to determine what shall be the character of Prussia's mediation. It is satisfactory in these circumstances to observe that all the statesmen whose advice has been asked belong to the party that looks on Austria as the principal and hereditary foe of Prussia. All the assurances of an understanding between the two Powers are sheer invention. If Prussia is preparing to take up a new position, it is not with a view to the interests of Austria, but for those of the general peace. It is possible that a portion of the army will be mobilized to give more weight to Prussia's mediation; but in that case the manifestation would be made in such a way as clearly to let it be seen that it is not directed against France, for we are firmly convinced here that the Emperor Napoleon is not an enemy of peace, whilst the irruption of the Austrians into Sardinia demonstrated in what quarter warlike intentions were really rife. The report is still current that a *corps d'armée* is to be assembled in the province of Saxony.

Correspondence of the London Times.

Paris, Thursday, June 16.

It is said here, in certain quarters known to be in relation with the Palais Royal, that the Prince Regent of Prussia has caused it to be intimated that if the French army cross the Mincio the act will be considered by Prussia as menacing to the Germanic Confederation by invading the natural defences of Germany, and as calling for the direct intervention of the Confederation. It is further stated that the Generals under the command of Marshal Pelissier are forthwith to repair to their respective stations. It is not considered improbable that the army now called the "Army of the East" may soon be denominated the "Army of the Rhine." The person who gives this information says that, in his opinion the real object of the war is Constantinople for Russia, and the Rhine for France. He thinks that much of the blame rests with the English Government for not having proposed to settle the Italian question, which every one saw must soon become a serious embarrassment, in unison with the Emperor of the French, and thus prevented him from throwing himself into the arms of Russia.

The announcement in the *Prussian Gazette* of yesterday, that the Prince of Prussia has ordered that six *corps d'armée* shall be set in motion, is regarded in Paris as the answer of the Germanic Confederation to the note of Prince Gortschakoff.

Paris, Thursday, June 16.

"The dispatches received to-day from Berlin are very satisfactory. They confirm the preceding statements. The mobilization has in no sense an aggressive character; and it will not in all probability have the effect of causing a single additional French soldier to be called out."

Return of the Bank of England.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 15th of June, gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Public Deposits	£8,577,343	Inc.	£1,357,954
Other Deposits	14,797,501	Inc.	1,145,261
Rest	3,168,603	Inc.	2,446

On the other side of the account:

Government securities	£11,281,376	Unchanged.	
Other securities	18,712,469	Dec.	337,443
Notes unemployed	11,215,970	Inc.	609,425

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,524,215, being a decrease of £610,139, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £17,951,041, showing a decrease of £16,846 when compared with the preceding return.

MOVEMENT OF CONSOLS.

June.	For Money: Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	For Account: Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat. 11	shut	shut	shut	92⅞	92⅞	93⅛*
Mon. 13	shut	shut	shut	93⅛	93⅞	93⅞*
Tues. 14	shut	shut	shut	93¼	93¾	93⅜*
Wed. 15	shut	shut	shut	92⅞	93¼	92⅞*
Thur. 16	shut	shut	shut	92⅞	93⅞	92⅞*
Fri. 17	shut	shut	shut	92⅞	93	93

*Ex div.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Dedication of the First Congregational Methodist Church.—This church, recently erected on State near Hoyt-street, was formally dedicated last evening, the Rev. Dr. Storrs and others, taking part in the exercises. Not the least interesting part of proceedings, was the presentation of a silver service to the Church, consisting of four pieces. This beautiful service cost $130, and was obtained through the exertions of Mrs. Frost, of Gold-street. The building is located in one of the most pleasant parts of the city, and in a section where such a Society is much needed. It is built of brick 60 feet front on State-street, extending back 80 feet, with a rear extension affording sufficient room for the choir—located directly in rear of the pastor's desk. The basement is intended for a Sabbath School and lecture-room, and there is also a room intended for the pastor. The interior is exceedingly neat and at the same time substantially furnished. Instead of the old-fashioned pews, the seats are made like sofas, and equally as comfortable. The pastor's desk is a plain, neat desk, without ornament, placed on the platform directly in front of the choir. Within the rail is a beautiful marble fount that cost $100. This was also a gift of the ladies of the church, and was obtained through the exertions of Mrs. Piercy, Mrs. Frost and Miss E. Ketchum. It was filled with a variety of flowers last evening, tastefully arranged, and attracted much attention. The building, with the land on which it stands, with one lot adjoining, cost $25,000; $15,000 of which has been paid. Much of this amount, it is proper to say, was also obtained by the ladies of the church, who seem in this Society to have taken hold of the matter in earnest. There are seats to accommodate about one thousand persons. The Society at the present time numbers about two hundred members, but it is rapidly increasing both in size and usefulness. The pews were sold at auction on Wednesday evening last, when the highest price paid was $75. A few, some of the most desirable, can still be obtained. The Rev. S. A. Baker is Pastor.

City Court.—Calendar for this day, No. 34; Gage *vs.* Plunkett.

Public School No. 1.—The usual exercises in honor of the National Anniversary will take place in this school to-morrow afternoon, commencing at 2 o'clock. For this occasion the rooms have been neatly decorated. The reading of the Declaration of Independence, addresses by the Principal, Mr. White, the Rev. Dr. Kennedy and others, and singing will constitute the programme.

The Heat.—A laboring man named Oliver McMahon, was prostrated Wednesday by the heat, while at work in Greenwood Cemetery, and died the same night.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 30.

$1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	92⅞	50	Harlem R. P'd. b60	35¼
1,000	do	92¾	300	do	35¼
10,000	do s60	91¾	400	Reading R. c	41⅜
500	Virginia 6s	97	100	do s60	41½
58,000	Missouri S.6s s3	86	200	do s60	41⅜
10,000	do bnw	86⅛	50	do	42
5,000	do c	86⅛	100	do b60	42
5,000	do b30	86	350	Michigan Cent. R.	39⅝
4,000	N. C. State 6s	99¼	50	do s30	39½
5,000	Ohio State 6s, '60	99	50	do s60	39
1,000	N. Y. C. R. 6s	89	5	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.	8
500	do	90	50	do	8¼
2,000	M. So. 2d M. B.	50	600	M. So. & N. I. G. S. s30	27
10,000	M. So. S. F. B.	60	400	do c	27½
5,000	H. & St. J. R. B.	65	250	Panama R. s60	114
5	B. of N. Y. ex. div.	103	50	do b30	115½
20	Union Bank	97¾	50	Ill. Central R.	62
5	Amer. Ex. Bank	101½	15	Cleve. Col. & Cin. R.	98
50	D. & H. C. Co. s60	87	200	Gal. & Chicago R. c	62¾
50	do	88¼	50	do s3	62⅞
50	do s60	87½	100	do b60	61⅞
100	Penn. Coal Co.	83	450	do	61¾
50	Pac. Mail S. Co. c	68⅝	100	do b10	62¾
150	N. York Cen. R. s3	72⅝	100	Clev. & Toledo R.	25½
500	do b60	72⅝	300	do b30	25⅛
200	do s10	72½	450	do	25
1150	do c	72⅝	100	do b30	25
150	do b60	72½	200	do s10	25
100	do s5	72⅜	200	do b60	25¼
500	do nw	72⅜	100	Chi. & Rock Isl. R. c	58¼
5	Erie Railroad	6¾	100	do b30	58¼
200	do s3	6⅛	5	do	58⅜
20	do	6	100	do s10	58⅛
100	Hud. River R.	31¼	90	Mil. & Miss. R. b3	3
50	Harlem Railroad	9⅞			

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	Virginia 6s	96⅞	50	Erie Railroad	6¾
35,000	Missouri S. 6s	86	200	Harlem R. Pfd	35½
5,000	do	85⅞	200	Reading Railroad	42
2,000	Kentucky S. 6s	103¾	150	Gal. & C. R. s60	61¾
1,000	E. R. Con. B. '62	17	75	do	62⅝
1,500	Ill. Cent. R. B.	83¼	100	do s10	62⅜
25	Pac. M. Steam. Co.	68½	100	do s60	62
550	N. Y. Central R.	72¾	200	do	62⅜
50	do s40	73	25	do	62⅞
100	do s5	72⅝	200	C. & R. I. R. b60	58⅜
400	do	72¾	10	Chi., B. & Q. R.	52⅜
200	do b30	72⅝			

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$5,000	St. Louis Co. 7s	90	50	Long I'd F. In. Co.	168½
1,220	Gr't Wn. I. Sc. '59	49½	20	Stuyvesant F. I. Co.	116½
860	do '57	63	10	do	115
687	N. Y. Mut. I., '58	50	10	Bank of Commerce	96¼
10	Commonwe'th Bank	100	10	Home Fire In. Co.	177
40	Beekman Fire In Co	111¼	20	Columbian M. In. Co	109
25	Adriatic F. I. Co.	91	20	Commer. F. In. Co.	92
10	do	90	10	Hope Fire In. Co.	105¼
10	Columbian M. In. Co	115	10	Mer. Mu. In. Co.	110
50	Jefferson F. In. Co.	169½	10	Security F. In. Co.	122
10	Mer. Mutual In. Co	117	10	Amer. Express Co.	76
13	Home Fire Ins. Co.	176¼			

Thursday, June 30—P. M.

The pervading temper of the Stock Exchange appears to be one of extreme dullness, amounting almost to indifference on both sides the account. The *Bull* speculators, besides being numerically weak, give no marked support to any part of the list, while the *Bears* offer fresh contracts with less boldness than last week. In State Stocks the offering of Missouris was rather free at the early Board, and the price fell to 86@86⅛, under sales of about $80,000. Other descriptions were steady, but the business small. There was not much done in Railway Bonds. The Sinking Funds of Michigan Southern are pressed on sale at 60 ℘ cent. The business on the Share list was but moderate. Most of the sales of New-York Central were at the closing rate of Wednesday afternoon, 72⅝ ℘ cent., the closing transactions being at 72½, deliverable next week. The sales of Western shares were comparatively light, Toledo being the most active at 25@25⅛; Panama was steady; Pacific Mail a fraction higher; Delaware receded again ½ ℘ cent, and Reading brought 41¾@42 ℘ cent. In the Street, after the adjournment of the First Board, the market was dull, with an inclination to lower prices, and in the afternoon, at the Second Board, New-York Central declined to 72⅜ sales; Missouris, 85⅞@86; Galena & Chicago, 62½ sales, and subsequently offered at 62⅜; and Michigan Guaranteed fell to 26½@¾ ℘ cent. Reading continued steady, and Panama and Pacific Mail firm. There was a further advance in Illinois Central shares to 62@62½ ℘ cent., and the Construction Bonds were firm at 83½ ℘ cent. The general market finally left off dull, and prices, with few exceptions, are called heavy.

There is nothing new in Money affairs to-day, beyond the preparations for the 1st of July disbursements. To-morrow is expected to be a very busy day on the Street, in the collection of Dividends, and in making up the mails for the Liverpool and Havre steamers, sailing at noon on Saturday. The exchanges are steady, on London, at 110½@110¾, at 60 days' sight, and 110⅞@110¾, at 3 days' sight. Francs, f5.11¼ at 60 days, and f5.08¾ at sight. The sales of Treasury Bills, to-day, are at 100½ for the 6 ℘ cents, and par for the 5½ ℘ cents. The Sub-Treasurer placed $60,000 of the latter for account of the Department, of which $50,000 were taken by one of the Savings Banks.

For the convenience of reference to-morrow we reproduce our table of the State and United States Interest payable in this City July 1:

JULY INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT—IN NEW-YORK.

Interest on Debt of	Payable at	Amount.
United States	Sub-Treasury	$1,000,000
State of Missouri	Bank of Commerce	600,000
Virginia	Bank of State N. York.	320,000
New-York	Manhattan Co	350,000
Kentucky	Bank of America	120,000
Tennessee	Merchants' Bank	300,000
Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Carolina	Bank of Republic	120,000
Georgia	Bank of Republic	30,000
Illinois	Treasurer at 95 Wall-st	300,000
Indiana	Agency, 27 Wall-st	170,000
Minnesota	Atlantic Bank	10,060
Michigan	Artisan's Bank	75,000
Total Interest in New-York		$3,820,000

We also append the following tabular statement of the Bank Dividends for July:

CITY BANK DIVIDENDS—JULY.

Bank.	Capital.	Rate.	Dividend.
Commerce	$9,000,000	3½	$315,000
America	3,000,000	3½	105,000
New-York	3,000,000	3½	105,000
North America	1,000,000	3½	35,000
Metropolitan	4,000,000	4	160,000
Commonwealth	1,000,000	3½	35,000
Broadway	1,000,000	5	50,000
Phenix	1,800,000	3½	63,000
Continental	2,000,000	3½	70,000
Mechanics'	2,000,000	4	80,000
Hanover	1,000,000	3½	35,000
Importers'	1,500,000	4	60,000
Park	2,000,000	4	80,000
Irving	500,000	3½	17,500
Market	1,000,000	3½	35,000
Mercantile	1,000,000	5	50,000
Nassau	1,000,000	3½	35,000
County	200,000	3½	7,000
People's	400,000	3½	14,000
Tradesmen's	800,000	4	32,000
Total 20 Banks	$37,200,000	3⅞	$1,373,000
Total 34 Other Banks	31,308,000	Divid'ds dif. periods.	
Bank Capital	$68,508,000		

We understand that the Board of Directors of the Norwich and Worcester Road, at Norwich, yesterday, voted to appropriate $50,000 to the purchase of the Bonds of the Company, due in August, 1860, out of the Income of the line, in place of resuming Dividends upon the Stock. The net income of the six months is understood to be about $35,000, or about 1¼ ℘ cent. on the Capital. The Board now invite offers for the sale of any part of $50,000 of the Bonds of 1860, in advance of maturity.

The consolidated Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Company *will default to-morrow*, (most unexpectedly to the creditors of the original links in the line, who were last year forced to fund three half yearly Coupons,) on the interest due on the Ohio and Pennsylvania First Mortgage and on the first mortgage of the Fort Wayne and Chicago. A like default, it is intimated, will occur on the 1st August on the first mortgage of the Ohio and Indiana road; on the 1st September on the third mortgage of the Ohio and Indiana, and on the 1st October on the Income and Second Mortgages of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, and the Real Estate Mortgage of the Fort Wayne section. In a circular just issued by Mr. J. Edgar Thomson, the President of the Company, (and also President of the Pennsylvania Central Company, the virtual lessees of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago,) the proposition is made to the foregoing Bondholders to fund (or defer) their Coupons, as they were virtually compelled to do before, for eighteen months in the Sinking Fund Bonds of the Consolidated Company. For "paramount reasons" the Company will pay the interest upon the General Construction Mortgage, dated 1st January, 1857, these being heavily under hypothecation with the Pennsylvania Central and other parties. The process seems to be a forcing one throughout, and as the line is now under the control of the Pennsylvania Central, the amount and class of interest to be provided for in cash, *or funded* (*i. e.*, defaulted upon,) will probably be under the arbitrary regulation of the lessees until a firm stand be taken by some of the Bondholders of the Ohio and Pennsylvania section—originally and at present, if taken separately, a paying enterprise—either to exact prompt payment, or *to foreclose upon their mortgages.*

We are authorized to say that the July interest upon all the Bonds of the Cleveland and Toledo Company will be paid at the Corn Exchange Bank.

The Hanover Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent., payable July 8. The Grocer's Bank a semi-annual dividend of three and a half per cent., payable on the 6th of July. The Manhattan Savings Institution, a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums of five hundred dollars and under, and at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on larger sums, payable July 18. The Washington Insurance Company, a dividend of ten per cent. payable on demand.

The following is the official exhibit of the business, during the month of June, at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States:

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

June 1, 1859, by balance		$1,730,020 58
Receipts during the month:		
Customs	$3,214,596 87	
Patent Fees	7,350 26	
Post-Office Department	133,166 53	
Treasury Notes	3,275,555 00	
Miscellaneous	216,902 21—	6,847,570 87
Total		$8,577,591 45
Payments:		
Treasury Drafts	$6,465,558 32	
Post-Office Drafts	109,863 18—	6,575,421 50
June 30, 1859, Balance		$2,002,169 95
By balance, Cr., Disbursing Account	$2,193,545 04	
By receipts during the Month	1,549,586 46—	3,743,131 50
To payments		1,579,958 06
Balance		$2,163,173 44
By balance, Cr. Interest Accounts	$101,930 83	
By Appropriations	1,000,000 00—	$1,101,930 83
To payments		11,118 81
Balance		$1,092,812 02
By receipts for Customs in June, 1859		$3,214,596 87
By receipts for Customs in June, 1858		1,519,105 65
Increase in June, 1859		$1,695,491 22
By balance, Cr. Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office		$287,382 28
By Coin received during the Month	$92,344 66	
By Fine Bars received during the Month	118,709 13—	211,053 79
Total		$498,436 07
To payments in Coin	$51,142 04	
To payments in Fine Bars	130,014 79—	181,156 83
Balance		$317,279 24
By Coin in hand, in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$5,258,155 51	
By Coin in hand in Assay Office	314,024 94—	$5,572,180 45
By fine bars in Assay Office	43,879 35	
By unparted Bullion in Assay Office	365,336 79	909,216 14
Total		$5,881,396 51
Less due Depositors		133,451 04
Balance		$5,747,945 55

The following is a comparison of the receipts for Customs at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, at New-York, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1856, 1857, 1858 and 1859:

	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.
July	$3,845,658 42	$5,510,393 66	$7,019,184 50	$3,276,269 91
August	4,378,848 02	5,345,773 67	3,990,289 55	3,415,660 12
Sept'er.	3,579,234 41	3,808,425 58	2,289,448 84	2,466,241 32
October	3,406,729 40	3,449,737 98	892,110 43	1,903,637 33
Nov'er.	2,293,560 95	2,852,207 87	1,206,898 01	1,609,625 93
Dec'ber	2,989,436 74	2,446,835 70	1,311,163 15	1,979,224 03
Janu'y.	3,709,291 03	4,595,874 51	1,622,951 01	3,384,641 92
Febru'y	3,592,588 49	5,142,822 13	1,463,370 16	2,724,061 72
March	4,405,022 78	3,817,862 85	1,576,976 41	2,701,838 47
April	3,972,075 12	3,398,627 50	1,359,473 57	3,055,173 57
May	3,527,378 62	2,037,543 99	1,557,166 82	2,967,463 13
June	3,576,198 68	733,243 72	1,519,105 65	3,214,596 87
Total.	$43,276,592 26	$43,139,849 16	$45,718,146 10	$32,679,379 36
Grand total, four years				$144,807,896 87

The following is a statement of business at the United States Assay Office at New-York for the month ending June 30, 1859:

DEPOSITS OF GOLD.		
Foreign Coins	$20,000 00	
Foreign Bullion	20,000 00	
United States Bullion	185,000 00—	$225,000 00
DEPOSITS AND PURCHASES OF SILVER.		
Foreign Coins	$25,500 00	
Foreign Bullion	3,500 00	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold)	3,500 00	
United States Bullion, (old Coins)	2,000 00	
United States Bullion, (Lake Superior,)	500 00—	$35,000 00
TOTAL DEPOSITS.		
Payable in Bars		$140,000 00
Payable in Coins		120,000 00
Total		$260,000 00
Gold Bars stamped		$100,137 91
Transmitted to U. S. Mint for Coinage		89,058 02

The Sub-Treasury received, to-day, $248,415; paid out, $141,963; balance, this afternoon, $5,747,945.

We have been requested to call attention to an advertisement in another column, cautioning the public against purchasing two Kenosha City Bonds; also, four Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Bonds, which were lost this morning between the Astor House and Wall-street, in Broadway.

Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co. will pay the Coupons on the Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company's 7 ℘ cent. Bonds; Champaign County, Ohio, 7 ℘ cents.; City of Chillicothe, Ohio, 7 ℘ cents.; City of Stillwater, Minnesota Territory, 10 ℘ cents.

We have been requested to call attention to the circular, (which appears in our advertising columns,) addressed to the stockholders, by the President, of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company.

The Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company are paid by Halsted & Gilman, on presentation with the Bonds at their office, No. 47 Exchange-place.

Messrs. Halsted & Gilman will pay the Coupons on the State of Iowa Bonds; Henderson Bonds, Illinois; Mason Bonds, Illinois; and Rock Island County Bonds, Illinois.

The Coupons of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Company due on the 1st of July will be paid by Peters, Campbell & Co., No. 50 Wall-street.

The United States Life Insurance Company pays its usual semi-annual interest on and after this day.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ HARTFORD PAPER WANTED.—PARTIES having business paper, made in Hartford or vicinity, which they wish to dispose of, will find it for their advantage to send the same to the undersigned, who are always ready to buy desirable paper at best rates.

GEO. P. BISSELL & CO.,
Bankers, Hartford, Conn.

Refer to Continental Bank.

☞ THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1 ON THE Bonds of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Company will be paid at the Mercantile Bank.

The Earnings of this Road for the five months of this year ending June 1, are over fifty per cent. in excess of the corresponding period last year.

☞ UNITED STATES 5 PER CENT. COUPON Bonds of 1874; United States Treasury Notes 6 per cents; New-York State 5 per cent. registered stock of 1875, for sale in amounts to suit for investment or banking purposes by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Thursday, June 30—6 P. M.

Flour in better request and market steady; sales 1,000 bbls., at $5 25@$5 37½ for State from Chicago Spring Wheat; $5 87½@$6 25 for good to choice extra Wisconsin; $6 75@$7 25 for do. Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio; $7 12½@$7 50 for double extras. Wheat in fair demand; market steady; sales 5,000 bushels standard Chicago Spring, at 87½c.; 5,000 bushels ordinary Milwaukee Club, at 90c.; 1,300 bushels extra do., at $1 20; 3,300 bushels mixed Illinois, at $1 12½; 1,700 bushels red Indiana, at $1 25. Corn firmer; sales 8,000 bushels No. 2 Illinois, afloat, at 74c., and sound do. from store, at 76½c.@77c. Oats steady; sales 5,300 bushels Western, at 43c. Canal Freights—Firm. *Lake Imports*—2,000 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bush. Wheat, 3,000 bush. Corn, 100 bush. Oats. *Canal Exports*—300 bbls. Flour, 73,000 bush. Wheat, 6,000 bush. Corn, 8,400 bush. Oats.

Baltimore, Thursday, June 30.

Flour very dull, and Howard-street and Ohio both offered freely at $6 50, with no sales even at that figure. Nothing doing in Wheat. Corn firm, at 80c. for both White and Yellow. Provisions steady. Whisky dull, at 27½c.

Albany, Thursday, June 30—6 P. M.

Flour very dull; sales of 900 bbls. at yesterday's rates. The only sales of Grain were 2,000 bushels State Oats on private terms. The market price for Oats is 46c.@47c., measure. Small lots of prime high mixed Corn sold at 84c. Whisky—Sales 60 bbls. at 26c.

Oswego, Thursday, June 30—6 P. M.

Flour dull and without material change. Wheat quiet and at nominally the same price. Corn in good demand; sales 20,000 bushels Illinois at 74c. Canal Freights steady at 24c.@25c. on Flour; 6¼c. on Wheat; 6c. on Corn to New-York. *Lake Imports*—15,000 bushels Wheat; 32,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—16,300 bushels Wheat.

Cincinnati, Thursday, June 30.

Flour closed firmer; sales of 3,000 bbls., at $5 90@$6 10 for superfine. Whisky dull at 25¼c. Provisions quiet. Bacon—Shoulders 6¾c., and Sides 10¼c.

Philadelphia, Thursday, June 30.

Flour steady for Superfine, and holders offer freely at $6 50. Wheat dull, at $1 70 for White, and $1 50@$1 60 for Red. Corn steady, at 82c. Whisky dull, at 27c.@28c.

Cincinnati, Wednesday, June 29.

Flour unchanged. Whisky dull, at 26c. Provisions active. Bacon sides mostly inquired for.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, June 29.

Cotton improving. Sales to-day, 2,300 bales; Middling, 11½c. Freights to Liverpool, 11-32d.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Philadelphia, Thursday, June 30.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 93¼; Morris Canal, 54¾; Reading Railroad, 21⅛; Long Island Railroad, 10⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad, 72⅛.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.		Leaves	For
Saxonia	July	1	New-York	Southa'n.
Ocean Queen	July	2	New-York	Southa'n.
Kangaroo	July	2	New-York	Queens'n.
Anglo-Saxon	July	2	Quebec	Liverpool
Persia	July	6	New-York	Liverpool
Glasgow	July	6	New-York	Glasgow.
FROM EUROPE.				
Bavaria	June	18	Southamp'n.	New-York
City of Baltimore	June	22	Liverpool	New-York
Vanderbilt	June	22	Southampt'n.	New-York
Canadian	June	22	Liverpool	Quebec.
Asia	June	25	Liverpool	New-York
FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.				
Northern Light	July	5	New-York	Aspinwall
FOR CUBA.				
Empire City	July	2	New-York	Havana.
Quaker City	July	9	New-York	Havana.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Isabel, from Havana—J. Hayle and lady, Mrs. E. S. Rollins, J. Insiucata and family, R. Hernandez, T. de Plalsclo, A. Mediofs, A. Navaro, J. M. Herrer, P. Almagro, S. Navarro and lady, E. Bertram, E. Dorr, D. S. Lopez, J. Dayshin, J. T. Sauther, Mrs. E. Nicholson and daughter, J. Incesa, Mrs. M. Robinson and son, Mrs. M. C. Lelmaire, B. Gibbarren, F. D. C. Argorens, Dr. J. Whitman, S. Knight, W. H. Vaughen and lady, F. Goire, J. Perede, J. Breda, J. M. Lobbes, J. Dugan, J. Caldwell, J. Boaggen, E. Lane, O. Wood, J. Young, A. Anderson, J. Haley, J. W. Hayes, C. Palmer, T. Risk, J. Mimo, S. M. Placiano, F. Hensel, M. A. Lewis, A. Meridrole, H. Fernandes, W. H. Stanley, J. Sherman, S. Halsey, Mrs. Klunkie, C. Dufray, C. M. Lara, W. H. Underhill, Miss E. Blackburn, Mrs. Dr. Wood, child and servant, F. D. Cliff, J. Hannahan. Landed 76 at Charleston.

In brig Denmark, from Cienfuegos—Lewis R. Springer, John C. Springer, Joseph H. Springer, C. E. Hardie, Andrew Paul, Andrew Neil.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 31 | Sun sets.... 7 35 | Moon sets.... 3 50

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 39 | Gov. Island. 9 28 | Hell Gate.... 10 5

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, June 30.

Cleared.

Steamer Artisan, Foster, Baltimore, W. Dalzell; Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia, F. Perkins.

Ships Templar, Martin, Melbourne, R. W. Cameron; Lotus, Leckie, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; S. Clark, Elliott, Montevideo, W. J. Forbes.

Barks Troyatora, Carter, Mansanilla, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Brunette, Foster, Marseilles, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Flora, (Br.,) Milburo, Bordeaux, Collins & Marsh; Emily, Lindsey, Ambrize, W. Richardson.

Brigs Nummer Ein, (Prus.,) Brocksh, Richibucto, Funch & Meincke; W. B. Nash, Nash, Cadiz, J. W. Elwell & Co.; G. M. Johnson, Lynch, Sydney, T. James; Mercury, (Br.,) Knight, St. John, Robert & Williams.

Schooners Mountain Avenue, Greenfield, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.; Margaret Ann, Rheinhart, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett; Wm. Smith, Fisher, Charleston, Scranton & Tallman; S. B. James, Robbins, Turk's Island, Post & Small; Petrel, Skinner, Sydney, Gordon, Bruce & McAuliff; Statesman, Mott, Alexandria, Safford & Dodge; N. & H. Gould, Smith, Malaga, Ingalls & Carman; Ocean Wave, (Br.,) Lockhart, Windsor, D. R. De Wolf; John Oliver, Saunders, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Indus, Humphrey, Alexandria, T. B. Chase.

Sloop Rhode Island, Remington, Providence, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Isabel, Rollins, Havana and Key West June 25, Savannah and Charleston June 28, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Came to this port to repair. June 28, at 3 A. M., passed steamer Patapsco, hence for Baltimore; 30th, at 3 A. M., 10 miles S. of Delaware light ship, exchanged signals with steamship Marion, hence for Charleston.

Steamship Jamestown, Skinner, Richmond, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamer Locust Point, French, Baltimore and Norfolk, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Potomska, Nye, New Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Jos. Allen.

Steamer Albatross, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Western Chief, (of Belfast, Me.,) Wording, Callao 105 ds., via Hampton Roads 48 hours, with guano to Barrel & Muir. Off Cape Horn experienced heavy weather.

Bark Hungarian, (of New-Bedford,) Lockhart, Cardenas 8 ds., with sugar, &c., to Miller & Houghton.

Bark Gazelle ——, New-Haven 2 ds., in ballast.

Brig Martha Jane, Br., Corbett, Windsor 16 ds., with plaster to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Standard, (Br.,) Card, Windsor 15 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig Mary Ann, (Br.,) Cole, Dorchester, N. B., 12 ds., with stone to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Minnie Schiffer, Wilson, Brasos, St. Jago 24 ds., with wool, hides, &c., to S. Schiffer & Bros. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Denmark, (of Boston,) Staples, Cienfuegos June 13, with sugar, &c., to master. 18th, off Havana, signalized bark Sophia, from Cienfuegos for Boston.

Schr. New-York, Goodsell, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Crystal Palace, Luce, Machias 8 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Mary Langdon, Layton, Rockland 4 ds., with lime to master.

Schr. Alma, (Br.,) Scott, Windsor 10 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. W. R. Newcomb, Bacon, Boston 3 ds., with linseed to master.

Schr. Ann D. Salter, Fish, Wareham 2 ds., with nails to R. W. Ropes & Co.

Schr. Alethea, (of New-Haven,) Hervey, Nassau, via Cat Island 7 ds., with fruit to Jos. Eneas.

Schr. Ida Platt, Smith, Cape Hatteras 2 ds., with naval stores to D. C. Murray.

Schr. Wm. H. Mitchill, Mitchill, Machias 6 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Lucy Amos, Merrill, Rockland 4 ds., with lime to master.

Schr. Elce, (Br.,) Ferris, Cumberland, N. B., 8 ds., with stone to master.

Schr. John Snow, Shaw, Calais 6 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Mayhew.

Schr. Revere, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Hutton, Yarmouth, N. S., 12 ds., with fish to Sturges & Co.

Schr. Wm. Jones, Jones, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Frances Ellen, Torry, Calais 6 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye.

Schr. Elvira, Jones, Cutler 7 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye.

Schr. Mary Brockway, Mitchill, Middletown, Ct., 2 ds.

Schr. Gipsy, Ingalls, Machias 8 ds., lumber to master.

Schr. John Right, Small, Portland, Conn., 2 ds., stone.

Schr. Pauline, Souper, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. Alliance, Willetts, Baltimore 5 ds., with coal.

Schr. Emeline, Tracy, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Herschel, Birdsall, Georgetown 5 ds., with coal.

Schr. Clairmont, Johnson, Alexandria 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. Fairfax, Mott, Georgetown 7 ds., with coal.

Schr. T. Merwin, Avery, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. Fanny Davis, Evans, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. D. H. French, Stiles, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. Eagle, Gregory, Richmond 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. G. R. Franklin, Townsend, Virginia 2 ds., wood.

Schr. M. Vassar, Eldridge, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. L. N. Godfrey, Godfrey, Baltimore 4 ds., coal.

Schr. Monmouth, Anderson, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. Ida, Agate, Virginia 2 ds., with potatoes.

Schr. J. C. Wright, Wallieg, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. J. Rogers, Rogers, Portland 3 ds., with stone.

Schr. Galota, Boken, Boston, with mdse., for Albany.

Schr. J. Reed, Reed, Gloucester 3 ds., fish to master.

Schr. Thomas Hix, Hix, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

BELOW—Ship J. S. Parsons, Crowell, from New-Orleans. Brig Anita Owen, from Nuevitas.

WIND—Sunset, N. W., light.

Sailed.

Ships David Hoadley, for Antwerp; J. A. Westervelt, for Liverpool. Brigs Fosca Helena, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam; Blue Jacket, (Br.,) for London.

By Telegraph.

SQUAN, June 30, sunset—One bark passing, bound in. Wind light from N.; weather clear.

SANDY HOOK, June 30, sunset—One ship and one brig on the bar, bound in. One ship and two brigs in the bay, bound out. Wind W. N. W.; weather clear.

HIGHLANDS, June 30, sunset—No inward bound vessels in sight in the offing. Wind light from N. W.; weather clear.

BOSTON, June 30—Arr. ship Lochinvar, Cole, Antwerp; brig H. D. Ruggles, (Br.,) Hibbert, Sonaive.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 29—The steamship Philadelphia has arrived from New-York, via Havana. News anticipated. Also arr., ship Levi Woodbury, fm. Boston.

SUPREME COURT—ALBANY COUNTY.—DEXTER REYNOLDS, plaintiff, against WILLIAM T. BLODGETT and ORLANDO MEADS, defendants.—Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of June, 1859, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the late limited partnership of John Meads, Junior, of the City of New-York, that they are required to come in and exhibit their respective demands against the said partnership, and prove the same before me, the Referee in the said order named, at my office, No. 74 State-street, in the City of Albany, on or before the 26th day of July, 1859, at 10 o'clock A. M., or they will be excluded from the benefit of the said order and from any distributive share of the fund in the hands of the assignees.—Dated Albany, June 28, 1859.

JAMES EDWARDS, Referee.

jyl-law3wF.

RAILROAD NOTICE.—THE BONDHOLDERS of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Co., now called the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Co., are respectfully notified that a meeting will be held at the office of William Hodge & Co., No. 50 Wall st., on the 6th proximo, to receive Report of the Committee of Nine.

All parties interested in the Bonds will please attend, as matters of importance will be recommended.

WILLIAM HODGE, Chairman.

New-York, June 30, 1859.